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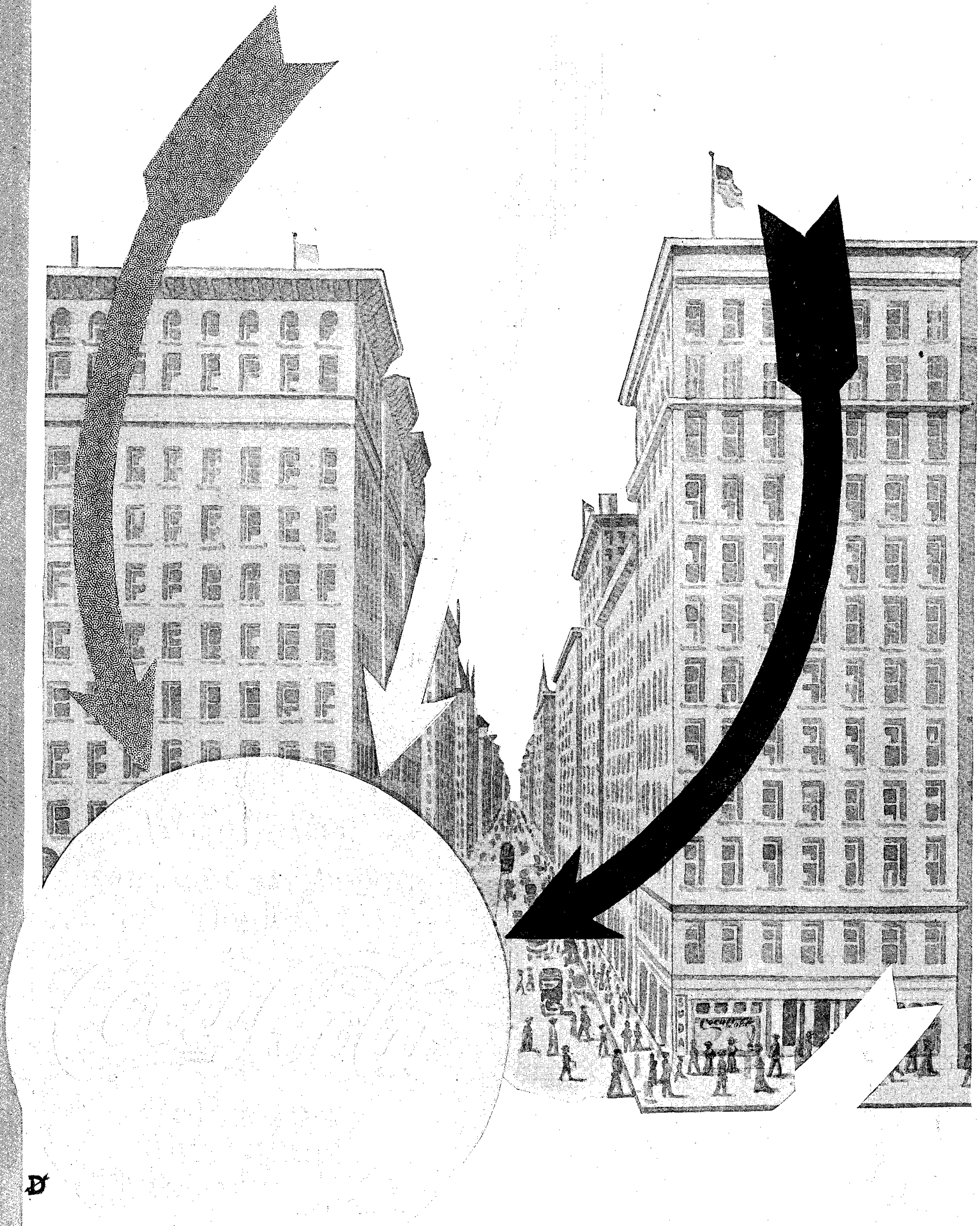

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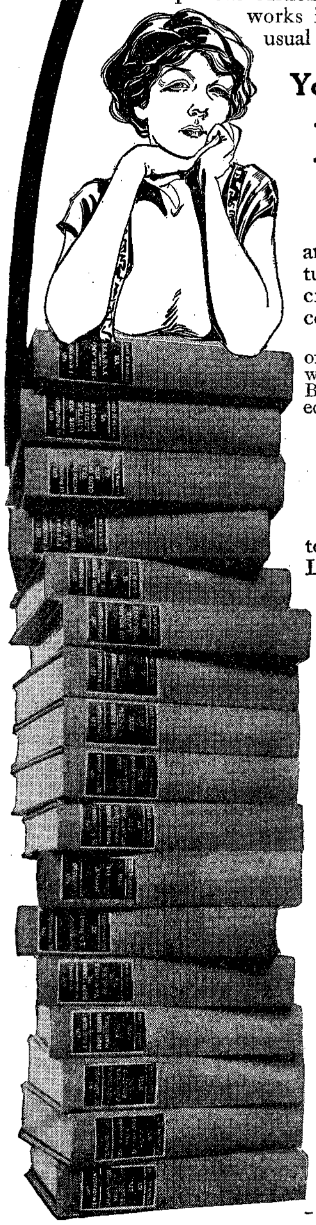
SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week represents the news-gatherer searching the world for information. The design is the work of Mr. Adolph Treidler.



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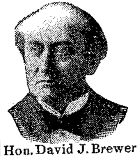

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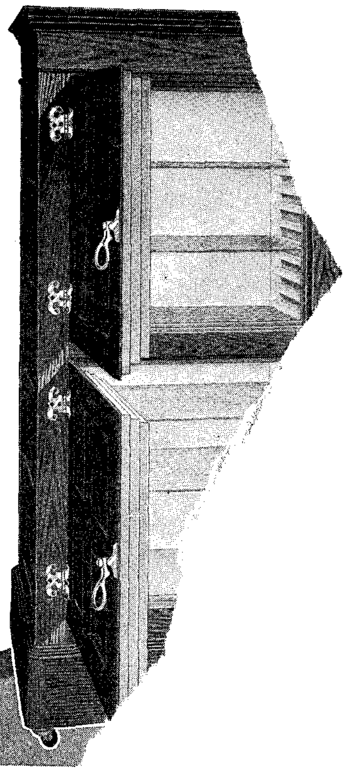

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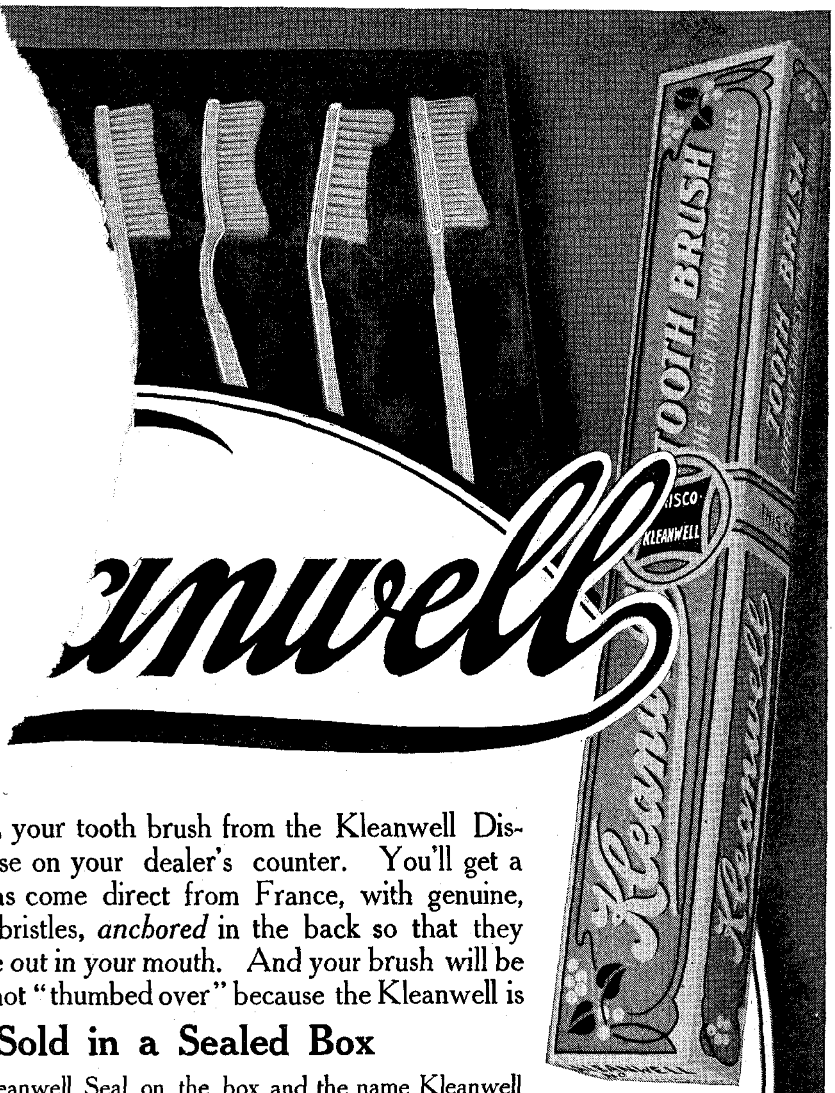

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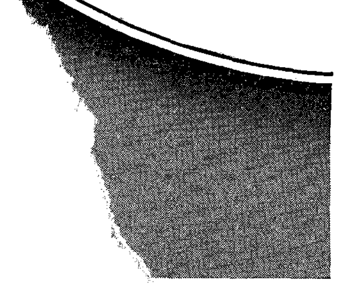

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VOL. XL., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1044

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARE THE INSURGENTS TRAITORS?

ARE the "insurgents" to be regarded as party traitors? is apparently the most baffling question confronting President Taft's Administration at the present moment. The situation is made the more puzzling, as several editors remark, by the fact that both the President and the "insurgents" claim to want the same thing, namely, the fulfilment of the pledges contained in the Republican platform. "If there is to be a pitched battle between the insurgents and the regulars," suggests the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "a good many people would like to have a diagram, a bill of fare, a book of the opera, a score-card, or whatever it may be called, for instruction and guidance." When it was announced that President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham would be the opening speakers in a campaign of enlightenment regarding the record and aims of the present Administration, interest and expectation centered chiefly around what they would say on the subject of insurgency. The President, addressing the League of Republican Clubs in Washington, declared that "no man has a right to read another out of the Republican party," but added significantly: "He reads himself out if he is disloyal and if he can not by his own works show his colors." On the same night Mr. Wickersham, speaking to the Hamilton Club in Chicago, admonished the insurgents that "the time of running with the hares and hunting with the hounds is over," adding with emphasis:

> "Treason has ever consisted in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If any one wishes to join the Democratic party, let him do so; but let him not claim to be a Republican and work in and out of season to defeat Republican measures and to subvert the influence of the Republican President. . . . . . .
>
> "Is it not time that all those who call themselves Republicans should stop coquetting with the Democratic party—should sink their individual preferences about the details of legislation and join with Republican workers in carrying to fruition under our great, patient, candid, wise Republican President the work of clinching the reforms of the last eight years on the lines so carefully and so wisely laid down in the platform of 1908?"

The Attorney-General reviewed the President's Administration to date to show that every pledge in the Republican platform of 1908 had been fulfilled so far as Executive action could do it. Thus we are reminded that in his special messages the President has recommended amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law, Federal incorporation, postal savings-banks, uniform safety appliances on railroad trains, changes to make the Employers' Liability Act more easy to enforce, practicable conservation laws, readjustment of mail-rates, and revision of the customs laws. "I am firmly persuaded," declared Mr. Wickersham, "that these measures will not fail," but if they should, he added, on Congress and not on the President would rest responsibility for breach of faith. Pointing to the state of the Treasury under the present Administration, he said that the President has begun economies which will reduce the annual expenses of Government $42,000,000—an achievement entirely unprecedented. "The press and the public," declared the Attorney-General in an interview prior to his address, "do not appreciate Mr. Taft." The gist of his argument was that the Taft Administration needs no defense, but needs only to be understood.

Returning to the President, speaking simultaneously in Washington, we find him saying:

> "The time has come for doing and voting and passing the measures which have been placed before this Congress. It is the time for doing things, and after Congress has adjourned the Republican party will have formed its lines of attack. Then will it be furnished with the weapons with which we are going into the next contest.
>
> "To-night we are reading nobody out of the Republican party. We want all in the ranks and all have the opportunity to establish their claims to Republicanism by that which they shall do in both Houses of Congress in helping to enact the legislation before them. . . . I want everybody in the ranks, whether they may have slipt away a little or not."

While the President's conciliatory plea for party solidarity is received with almost uniform approval by the Republican press, the Attorney-General's less tactful words evoke less harmonious comment. Thus we find such papers as the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) more or less deprecating Mr. Wickersham's attitude toward the "insurgents." The suggestion that they pack up and be off to the Democratic party, exclaims *The Courant*, is "unfortunate, ill-advised, and ill-judged." The basis for the insurrection within the Republican party, *The Express* reminds us, "is simply the tariff." And it goes on to say:

> "The demand for more tariff revision is not an attack upon the Taft Administration unless the President chooses to make it so. It is supporting the position which Mr. Taft held before his election. There is no reason why he should bind his Administration hard and fast to the Payne-Aldrich Law. There is still less reason why he should attach himself to the falling fortunes of the standpat element and echo the Cannon cry of treason when any Republican insists on progressive ideas. On the contrary, the success of his Administration and the welfare of the party depend on his avoidance of that danger; and it is not yet too late for him to avoid it."

One of the leading insurgents, Representative Murdock, of Kansas, is quoted in Washington dispatches as saying:

> "The House insurgents have insisted that the President's legislation should be passed. Their fight on the rules simply sought to make possible the passage of legislation that the people want.

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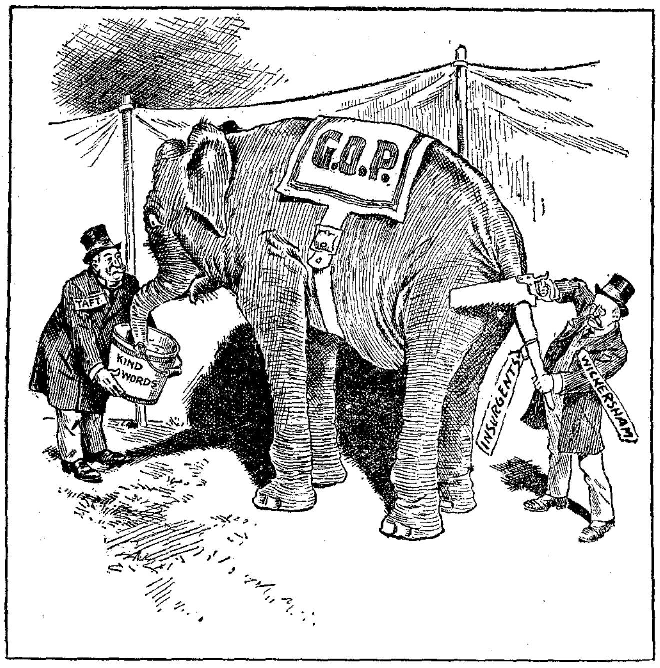
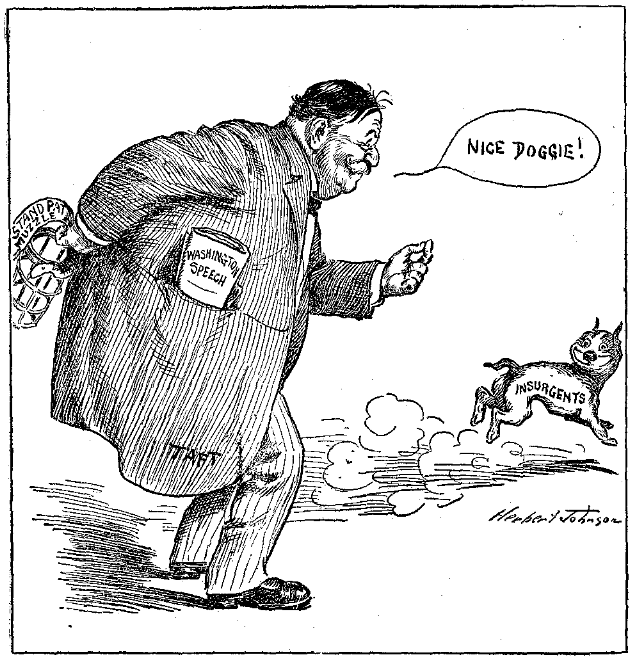


TAFT ADMINISTERS THE ANESTHETIC, WICKERSHAM PERFORMS THE OPERATION.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*



HARD WORK.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

DEALING WITH INSURGENCY.

If the Administration really wishes to accomplish results, the better way would be to quit lambasting the insurgents and turn attention to the men who are holding up the bills in committee."

Commenting upon this *The North American* says:

"Wherein, then, is the real dispute between the Administration, which insists that the measures be supported under penalty of exile, and the progressives, who are heart and soul for the policies to which the Administration is pledged?

"The cause is found, first, in the general belief that the President permitted himself to be used by the schemers who have thus far shaped legislation. The development of sentiment against the Administration has been constant since President Taft undertook the impossible task of forcing Cannon and Aldrich upon the American people as worthy types of disinterested statesmen and proper leaders in national politics. . . . . . .

"Summed up, the contention is whether a pledge should be kept in its entirety or kept only in part. The essence of the so-called 'insurgency' is the insistence that the payment of a debt shall be 100 per cent. of the pledge."

The President, complains *The North American*, has "succeeded in disappointing both reactionaries and progressives." By the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), on the other hand, we are assured that—

"If President Taft's Administration lacks popular support that fact is a reflection upon the capacity of the American people for self-government. If it finds the people cold it is because the people have not the power of sustained interest in the great projects that only a few months ago filled their imagination. The present Administration undertook the task of 'clinching' the work of its predecessor, of filling in the details of a course that was only resolved upon in broad outlines, of applying the lessons of experience to the perfecting of policies that had been only recently undertaken. . . . The details have to be worked out—the painful, exact, and exacting details that try the souls of enthusiasts, dreamers, and idealists. Has the nation no head for details? Is it incapable of sustained interest in the latest expressions of the national purpose?"

Among the Republican papers which join Mr. Wickersham in blaming the insurgents for the party's troubles are the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, the New Haven *Palladium*, and the Baltimore *American*. Says *The Gazette-Times:*

"Mr. Wickersham did not say it, but he might have added, with entire truth, that ever since the present Congress began, the insurgent Republicans have been in secret collusion with Democrats. There have been times, of course, many of them, when insurgents and Democrats, in Senate and House, have acted together openly. On such occasions it is feasible to judge their purposes by their conduct; but what of the back-room conferences they have been holding? Are these intended to carry out Republican policies and to support President Taft loyally and consistently? Do Democrats—the 'enemy' in this case—make compacts with insurgents to that end?"

"The time has come," declares *The Globe-Democrat*, "when the Republican party must draw the line between Republicans and insurgents." It adds:

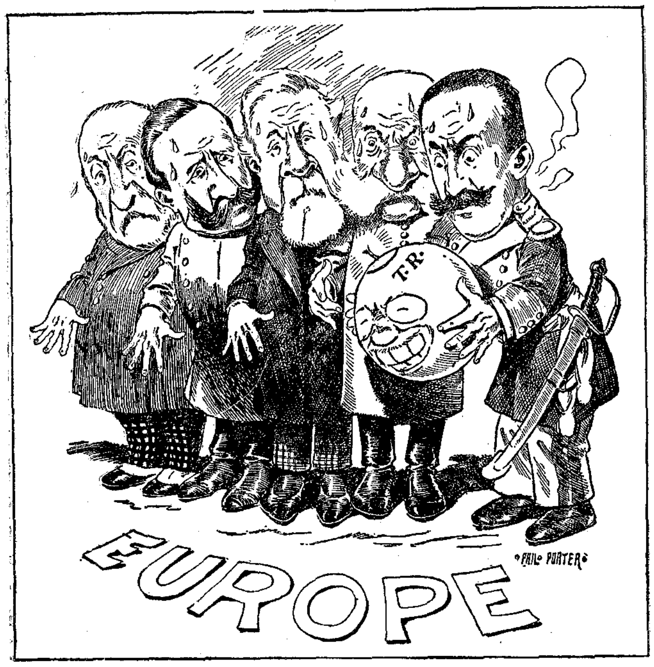
"A crisis confronts the party in the nation. In 1910 let none but Republicans be put on guard."

MR. ROOSEVELT RENOMINATED BY EUROPE

"WE look again to see him at the head of the great Republic," said the Mayor of Rome in his speech eulogizing the man President Taft referred to in his cablegram as "President Roosevelt." And some keen observers think this is the secret of all the tremendous adulation Mr. Roosevelt is receiving in the European capitals—they regard him not merely as an ex-President, but as a ruler on leave of absence, who will soon resume the reins of power. "That is the key-note," says his fellow Colonel, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "and it will continue to be the key-note wherever he goes." In short, "he will come back to us the European nominee for President of the United States." This prospect rather startles Mr. Watterson, as it brings up the whole "back-from-Elba" movement in a new light. The time has come, he declares, for the people of the United States—

"to consider Theodore Roosevelt as they have never considered him before; to take him more seriously than they have ever taken him; to realize that he is altogether the most startling figure who has appeared in the world since Napoleon Bonaparte, a circumstance not without significance and portent."

Will this European nomination be seconded in America? May not there be an irresistible cry for Roosevelt in 1912 as the only man who can save his party? Then, says our Democratic adviser, "if we are to return Theodore Roosevelt to power, let there be no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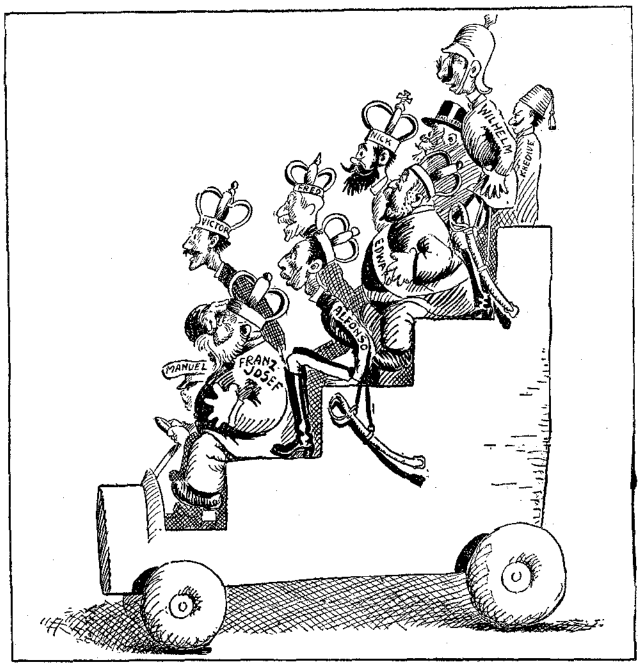
EUROPE
PAUL PORTER

HANDLE WITH CARE!!
—Porter in the Boston *Traveler*.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SEEING ROOSEVELT.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

ANXIOUS DAYS IN EUROPE.

mistake about the terms of the new commission which is to be issued to him." So analyzing and philosophizing, Colonel Watterson continues:

"History has agreed that the best of all government is a wise and benevolent despotism. If the Government of the United States under our written Constitution of checks and balances be a failure—as many think it—and if there be needed for its Executive head a strong man having the courage to take all the bulls of corruption by the horns, and, regardless of obsolete legal restraints, to shake the life out of them, then, indeed, Theodore Roosevelt would seem one fitted by temperament, education, and training for the work. He is a patriotic American with humanitarian proclivities. He is an incorruptible man. He has shown himself fearless of consequences. If the people are sick and tired of the slow processes of Constitutional procedure; if they want in the White House a President who, disregarding the letter of the law, will substitute his own interpretation of its spirit and intention; if they think that the reign of hypocrisy and cant and graft which marks our professional politics may be ended by the absolutism of a ruler who, as Roosevelt himself puts it, 'translates his words into deeds,' and who, charged with the cleansing of the Augean stables by an election putting the seal of the popular approval upon conceded excesses in the use of power and bidding him to go forward and apply the same remedies to a disease otherwise incurable, then Theodore Roosevelt fills the bill to perfection, for he comes directly from the family of the Kings of Men and is a lineal descendant of Cæsar and Cromwell."

Having thus vividly glimpsed the dangers or benefits which may result from this striking conjunction of the hour and the man, Colonel Watterson adjures his brother editors calmly to consider whither we are drifting and whether we are drifting in the right direction, adding in conclusion:

"Before we get into the acrimonies of party conflict, *The Courier-Journal* asks its contemporaries throughout the country to reflect without passion or levity, and to answer to themselves, amid the blaze of light which casts an aureole about our wandering Ulysses, whether Representative Government in America is a failure, and whether the only cure for the evils which are admitted is the one-man power; because they may be sure that the return of Theodore Roosevelt to power will be so construed by Europe, and that on this account the demonstration of monarchism has its chief significance."

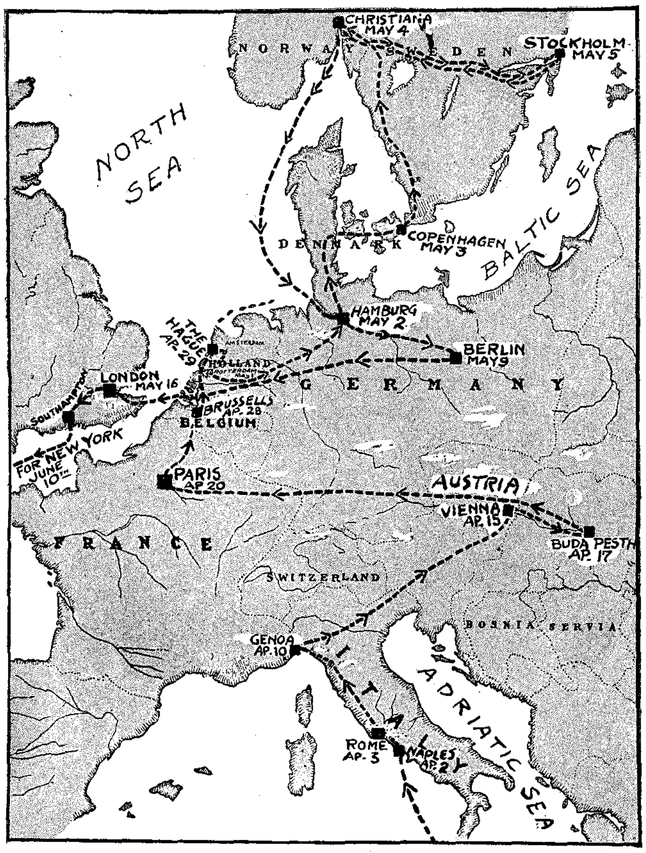
As was to have been expected, Colonel Watterson's brother editors have responded to his appeal with an alacrity that is only exceeded by the diversity of their views. Tho the Savannah *News* (Dem.) doubts whether Colonel Roosevelt could be reelected, popular as he seems to be, it is confident that,

"If the people should get the idea firmly fixt in their minds that his election would mean the death of representative government they wouldn't hesitate to check his ambition in the most emphatic way."

The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), also taking Colonel Watterson literally, construes his words to imply that he despairs of the Republic:

"He seems to approve the acceptance of Roosevelt and his despotism as the last desperate remedy and refuge to which the country has been driven.

"This mental attitude marks the decadence of the fighting spirit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From "The New York Saturday Evening Mail."

AN AMERICAN HUNTER'S TRAIL THROUGH EUROPE.

of the great champion of the old Democracy. He gives up the struggle to save the country along the lines of Democratic simplicity and individualism, and turns to the strong arm as the last resort."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) submits that *The Courier-Journal* simply supports its own contention that the Roosevelt third-term movement "is a confession that representative government is a failure and that one-man government is the one refuge left us." Such being the case, *The Inter Ocean* demands "a line of cleavage in the Republican party"; for,

> "To all intents and purposes every insurgent is a third-term Republican. Therefore it is well to find out quickly whether or not the insurgents are the Republican party.
>
> "The sooner this is found out the sooner will the people know just what is the Republican party's attitude to representative government and to one-man power.
>
> "And the sooner the people know the Republican party's attitude to representative government and to one-man power the sooner can the people aline themselves intelligently for the conflict of 1912.
>
> "Now is the time to begin drawing the line. Two years are little enough for the education of a nation on such a momentous issue."

But the Washington *Star* (Ind. Rep.) opines that Colonel Watterson's real purpose "is to 'take off' the 'Back-from-Elba' gentry" whom it ridicules as persons of no real influence, who consider the Constitution a worn-out instrument, and who "would be glad to return Mr. Roosevelt to the White House and keep him there for life. As they believe, all is chaos and worse without his guiding hand." However, "there is to-day no warrant whatever for the assumption that in this matter they are in touch with Mr. Roosevelt."

There is, however, by no means a universal inclination to accept Colonel Watterson as either a prophet or a subtle satirist. The Boston *Herald* banters "the sage of Louisville" on his modesty, reminding us that,

> "At least two years ago an official of the League of Peace suggested that Mr. Roosevelt be made 'President of the world'; and a University-of-Michigan professor of Roman law, as far back as 1907, suggested that the United States elect Mr. Roosevelt as King. Apropos the Mayor of Rome's comparison of and parallel between Marcus Aurelius and the ex-President, it is interesting to note that Mayor Gaynor once likened the American ruler to Frederick the Great, classical students have insisted that his career was forecast by Aristophanes in the 'Knights'; Puritans contend that Oliver Cromwell has in him a modern disciple; the Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Cambridge, swears that he is Nehemiah the Second, and Rabbi Eichler, that he is another Elijah."

In contrast to this idea of Mr. Roosevelt as a Cæsar or a Napoleon, a dispatch reports that it is his intention to urge international disarmament upon the sovereigns of Germany and Great Britain, and the report has temporarily disarmed some of his dearest foes. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* announces that "several men in the front rank of the peace movement" have heard of Mr. Roosevelt's plan, and *The Post* correspondent repeats that Mr. Roosevelt, in conversing with the Mayor of Spezia,

> "declared that he saw with great anxiety the vastly increasing military expenditure on the part of many Powers and their increased armament. He added that he hoped soon to be able to deal with the subject, and seek to find a plan, if not to abolish military expenditures, at least to limit them to a considerable degree."

The New York *Times* recalls that while an advocate of a big navy under existing conditions, Mr. Roosevelt has always been a strong and consistent advocate of general disarmament. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt's plan may be, his prestige, personality, and freedom from official restraint give him exceptional advantages, and, "to use the influence which his remarkable career has given to him in all proper furtherance of peace and diminution of the burden and awful harm of war would be a noble undertaking, testifying to lofty aspirations faithfully pursued."

MOUNT M'KINLEY SCALED

"THE brass tube was not there. Dr. Cook's memory must have been at fault," remarks the New York *Times*, commenting on the announcement from Fairbanks, Alaska, that a local expedition had reached the top of the highest peak in North America. The dispatch tells us that the expedition, under the leadership of Thomas Lloyd, left Fairbanks on December 15, and reached the summit of Mount McKinley on April 3, the actual ascent of the mountain having occupied thirty days. According to the Associated Press dispatch, "no traces of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's alleged ascent were found." At the same time we are informed that "the obstacles encountered were not so great as had been predicted." The three men who reached the summit with Mr. Lloyd are William R. Taylor, Charles McGonigle, and another, whose name appears in some dispatches as Daniel Patterson, in others as Peter Anderson. It is "proved absolutely," asserts E. W. Griffin, chairman of the committee that financed the Lloyd expedition, that Dr. Cook "never reached the summit." And he adds that "the photos and other proofs of Cook's failure are in course of preparation and collaboration." A later Fairbanks dispatch to *The Sun* tells us that, "according to the aneroid readings of the Lloyd party, Mount McKinley is 20,500 feet high, and it terminates in two peaks utterly unlike anything pictured by Dr. Cook." But to Captain Bradley S. Osbon, secretary of the New York Arctic Club, these Alaska dispatches serve merely to strengthen Dr. Cook's case. Captain Osbon is thus quoted in the New York *American*:

> "I am not surprized that the Fairbanks expedition did not find Dr. Cook's records on the top of Mount McKinley. They were left there four years ago, and doubtless they have been buried under snow or swept away by Arctic storms. The report of the Fairbanks party that they found an easy way to the summit, to my mind, corroborates Dr. Cook's story of his ascent. I feel positive that Dr. Cook not only scaled Mount McKinley, but also discovered the North Pole."

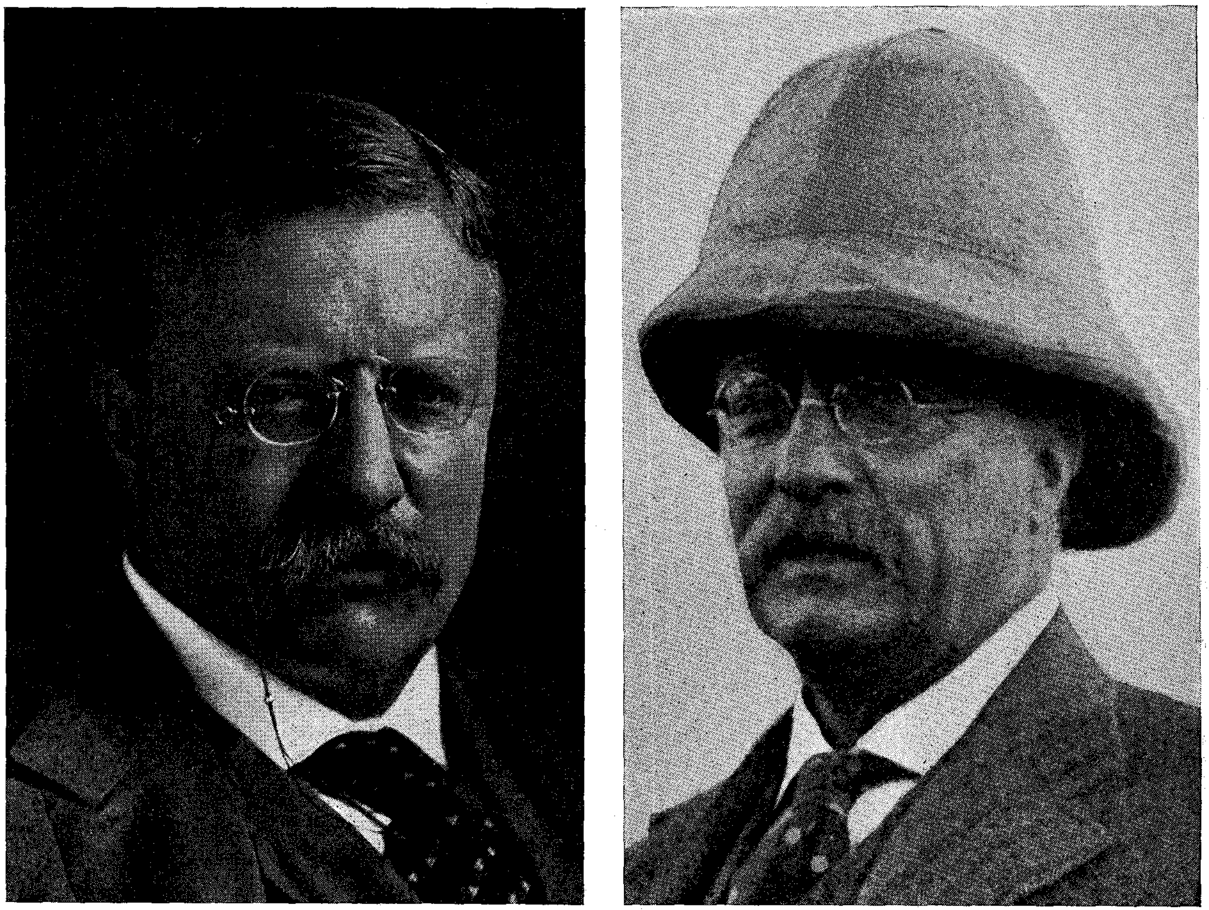
In the Associated Press dispatch announcing the conquest of the peak we read:

> "Four camps were established in the course of the ascent, and a trail was blazed all the way to the crest. Up to 12,000 feet the climbing did not present unusual difficulties. For the next 4,000 feet the way led over a steep ice-field, which at first seemed to forbid farther progress, but across which, upon exploration, it was found possible to make a path.
>
> "The final dash to the top was made from the 16,000-foot camp.
>
> "Mount McKinley terminates in two peaks of equal height, one somewhat rounded and covered with snow, the other composed of bare and wind-swept rocks. On the rock peak the Fairbanks climbers placed an American flag in a monument of stones.
>
> "The expedition, which was provided with Dr. Cook's maps and data, endeavored to follow his supposed route, but utterly failed to verify any part of his story of an ascent."

For the most part this news seems to have left the editorial commentators entirely unmoved. *The Times*, however, comments somewhat languidly as follows:

> "It is unfortunate, it is distinctly unpleasant, that an impostor even of the unparalleled audacity of Dr. Cook should be able to becloud two very remarkable and heroic feats of exploration and discovery. We suppose those who believe in Cook—there are a few of them left—will still insist that, with inconceivable malignity, Lloyd, Patterson, Taylor, and McGonigle, the members of the expedition that has just reached the top of McKinley, really found the tube, but have conspired to keep silent about it, just as they will insist that Cook reached the Pole, tho Peary never went anywhere near it. So the first inquiry as to the scaling of Mount McKinley is not of the dangers and adventures of the party, but, Did they find the brass tube?"

The Springfield *Republican*, for a long time the most conspicuous of Cook's newspaper champions, hopes that "the daring climbers of Mount McKinley have come back fortified with affidavits,



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WHAT THE JUNGLE DID.

These two photographs show how Mr. Roosevelt lost flesh during his year on the game trails of Africa.

photographs, maps, scientific observations, and all the other apparatus needed to clinch their claims," because "the country could hardly endure so soon the long agony of another controversy."

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S SPRING CLEANING

MANY a wreath of smoke that rises toward the blue sky above New York City this spring will come from the burning of old account-books, check-stubs, and letters that might incriminate the guilty, declares a New York corporation lawyer, and many a sigh of relief will exhale into the atmosphere as the papers are reduced to harmless gray ashes. While the warm weather of this particular spring is not attributed to this extraordinary combustion, the prediction is made that many New Yorkers who have dabbled in politics will find this spring the very hottest they have ever known. Governor Hughes is the man to whom the extra torridity is attributed. Instead of being satisfied with the uncovering of the Allds scandal, and the baring of insurance corruption, he says, in a special message to the legislature, that these revelations "have caused every honest citizen to tingle with shame and indignation, and have made irresistible the demand that every proper means should be employed to purge and to purify." So he believes that "this is a promising opportunity to pursue the opening trails of corruption, to reveal illicit methods and agencies, to uncover the perfidious influences which have dishonored the State, and thus to aid in securing the wholesome exercise of its beneficent authority."

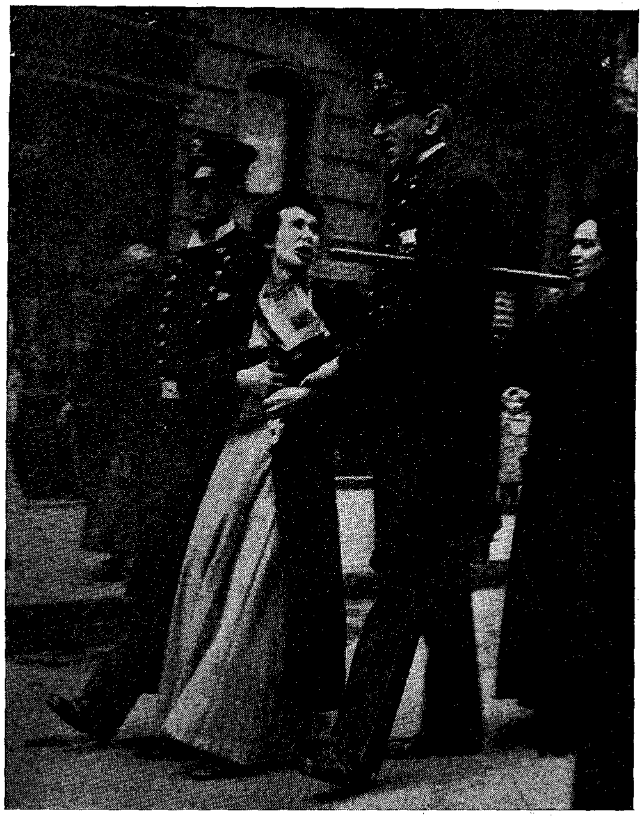
For the information of the members of the legislature, the Governor sent along with this message a report from the Superintendent of Insurance relating in some detail the story of insurance corruption, altho there seems to be a feeling among the Albany correspondents that some of the legislators could give the Superintendent more information on this subject than he is giving them. The Superintendent specifies six years in which he avers that the aggregate of disbursements in connection with legislation, made "largely from the treasuries of fire-insurance companies, approximates and probably exceeds $150,000." Indeed, says the Superintendent, "the record of the investigation thus far made up warrants the statement that during the past decade, particularly in the first five years of such decade, a system of bill-killing and law-getting has existed which is a reproach to the people of the State. That such system existed prior to 1900 is also apparent from the facts developed on the investigation." In response to the Governor's message the State Senate has voted for a thoroughgoing investigation, and the House is expected to follow suit.

What interests the State press even more than the coming investigation, perhaps, is the report of a speech the Governor made at a dinner of the press correspondents in Albany, not reported verbatim, according to their rule against publicity on this occasion, but told by the guests. Stung by the words of a "machine" leader, who took advantage of the confidential character of the meeting to say what he thought of the Governor, Mr. Hughes replied in a speech pledging his efforts to smash the "machine" and drive the bosses out of the party. We find this paragraph from his remarks quoted in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.):

"You know that for years we have not had decent government in this State, but government that has been disreputable and indecent. I am convinced that the time has come when this must stop. The people are aroused. They will stand for nothing less than honesty and fair dealing in the public service. Rip the cover off. Let in the light. Get the crooks out of the State departments. For years votes have been shamelessly bought and sold at the

Capitol. Send one of the bribe-takers properly branded through the State, so that he may be scorned by all honest men, and it will have an inestimable effect for good and wholesome things in the service of the State and of the people."

The Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. Hotchkiss, gave a startling picture of the sad state of things at Albany in a speech last week at Utica. He said, in part:



"PLEASE, MR. COP, I DIDN'T DO NOTHING."

The East-Side women merely mobbed the markets, drenched the meat with kerosene, beat the butchers, and wrecked the furniture. The price of meat stubbornly continued to advance, in spite of this treatment.

"Through what a period have we been passing! Until recent years 'considerations on the side' seem to have been smiled at by the cynical; the boasts of some of these in back-room talks led toward several of the disclosures in the inquiry now closing. What an atmosphere was that of the Capitol City! Said one witness: 'This is not a Sunday-school; this is Albany—where graft has been a subject for joking and the distributers of it honored in song. What a commentary on that ancient enacting-clause, 'the people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly' when strike-bills vie with hold-ups, and stories of 'expense-money' and 'envelops that feel good' are passed about with gusto, but until recently without denial.

"And what shall be said of a people whose action at the polls or in convention has made such things possible? Each decade of late has seen the Executive grow stronger, the legislature weaker; each decade the people have become more satisfied to trust a man, not merely to execute, but even at times, to make the laws. The current just now is stronger than ever before. Imprest by the corrupt practises of the few, the plain people are beginning to doubt the reliability of the legislative branch. Stories from Mississippi contest in lurid vigor with those from Pittsburg; New Jersey's of late cast in shadow even the daily tales about New York. Carried to the ultimate, the present distrust of popular representation in city council, in State legislature, yes, even in Federal Congress, means, sooner or later, a practical despotism, a chieftainship which, while still elective, has in it all of the dangers against which the fathers fought. God forbid that the foundations of representative government should thus be weakened!

"And so, I take it, our Governor was looking far into the future when he asked a 'thorough and unsparing investigation into legislative processes and procedure.' What the people want is, however, not so much a concurrent resolution as a concurrent revolution,—an overturn in methods, perhaps, rather than in men."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.) classes Governor Hughes with the "insurgents," and would like to see more like him. We read:

"The old leadership of the Republican party in New York will be crusht. The old machine leaders will be driven into retirement. The old organization will be smashed beyond any hope of resurrection.

"This, however, is insurgency. Governor Hughes is an insurgent. Just now a great idea is being heard around Washington of suppressing insurgency, of stamping it out, of casting it forth. It is argued by the old organization crowd in Washington that the only way to save the Republican party is to kill off insurgency or drive the insurgents over to the Democrats. But it appears that in New York the only way to save the Republican party is to crush the old machine, clean house, take up with wholesome and progressive policies and satisfy the people.

"If a policy of advancement, of enlightened progress, of non-machine domination, is a good thing at Albany, why is it not a good thing for the Republican party throughout the nation? Gentlemen engaged in the business of suppression of insurgency might do well to consider this question with some care."

NEW YORK'S MEAT RIOTS

"AT last there is an effective meat boycott," exclaims the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, contemplating the success of the ghetto women of New York in closing the kosher butcher-shops as a protest against high prices. With "Don't buy meat" as their watchword and "Don't sell meat" as their battle-cry, the indignant housewives succeeded last week in putting out of business for the time being some 1,800 of the 2,000 Jewish butcher-shops in the greater city. Armed with milk-bottles of kerosene, bands of women and children would descend upon such shops as had the temerity to keep open, maul the proprietor, drench his stock with oil, and often, if the police did not appear in time, wreck his place. Sometimes a courageous butcher armed his family with horsewhips to repel the invaders, while others, possest of finer generalship, met the combination of kerosene and femininity with streams of water from the hose. The boycott, as reported in the New York *American*, "swept from the ghettos of Harlem and the Bronx down through the crowded lower East Side and then across into the newer colonies in Brownsville, Williamsburg, and East New York," until it had involved "nearly a million consumers." As leadership developed, picketing was establised, and cooperative meat-shops were organized to answer the assertion that the high retail prices are the unavoidable result of present conditions. Of the methods of the boycotters *The Evening World* says:

"The women in crowds swarm about open butcher-shops and demand that they close until prices of kosher meat are lower. If the proprietor closes they go away. If he doesn't, they break windows, smash up the fixtures, throw kerosene on the meat, and sometimes assault the owner and members of his family, as well as the policemen who try to stop hostilities."

In many cases, we are told, the retail butchers are in sympathy with the boycotters, but declare themselves powerless to hold the prices down when the Beef Trust decides to force them up. Representatives of the Beef Trust, on the other hand, assert that the present prices are caused by a genuine shortage of food animals, and that still higher prices are inevitable. It seems that some of the butchers, who submitted to the boycott and closed their shops, afterward joined forces with the rioters. We read in *The World*:

"Four hundred retail kosher butchers, who had closed, gathered around the store of the United Dressed Beef Company at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue and, aided by a crowd of women, attacked the wagons of any dealers who called there for meat."

And *The American* reports that:

"Congressman Otto Foelker, of Williamsburg, who has offered a bill with that provision [for removing the tariff on meat], was the hero of several large meetings in his section. At Eckford

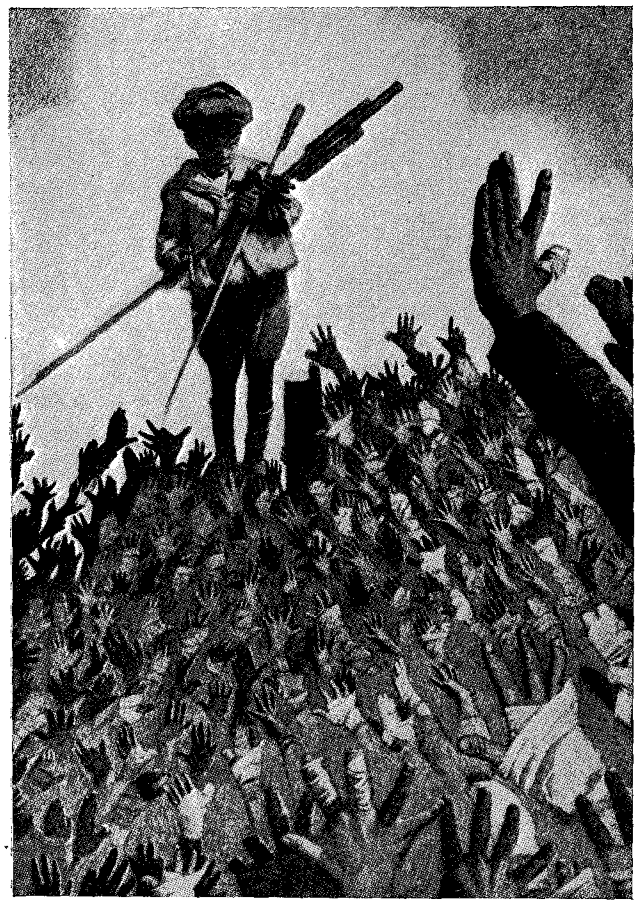
Hall, where he spoke before the United Master Butchers' Association, that organization placed itself on record as in sympathy with the meat strikers and with him, too. 'Free cattle,' these butchers declared, would solve the whole difficulty."

Mr. Charles Brown, a retired butcher, asserts that "the big packers alone are responsible for the high price of meat," and that they deceive the Government as to the facts by paying high prices to a few favored cattle-raisers, while buying from the rest at less than half this price. Mr. Brown is quoted as follows in *The Evening Mail:*

> "I have been in communication with friends and relatives in Nebraska who are cattle-raisers, and they inform me that the trust is paying them 4¾ cents for live beef, while a few raisers judiciously chosen here and there throughout the country are paid 9 cents for the same grade of beef.
>
> "They say that when Government representatives ask to know the price the trust is paying for cattle, they are taken to the few chosen men who receive high rates and are shown bills of sale confirming the trust's statements that it is impossible for it to sell meat at lower prices than that which it is asking on account of the scarcity of cattle and high prices charged by the breeders."

NEW YORK TO HAVE A BLOODLESS FOURTH

NEW YORK CITY, by order of Mayor Gaynor, will find itself this year in the forefront of the growing movement to rid Independence-Day celebrations of their usual ghastly harvest of children killed or maimed. Not only is the existing law prohibiting the discharge of fireworks, firearms, and crackers within the city now for the first time to be rigidly enforced, but from June 10 to July 10 even the retail selling of fireworks is to be included in this prohibition. Fireworks manufacturers and dealers were forewarned of this order last fall, and such protests as they have uttered are scarcely audible in the general chorus of approval. Recent Fourth-of-July records of deaths and injuries leave no excuse for treating lightly the present movement to revise the small boy's method of celebrating this anniversary. The Independence-Day reports from all the States of the Union during the last seven years show a grand total of killed and maimed numbering more than 34,000.



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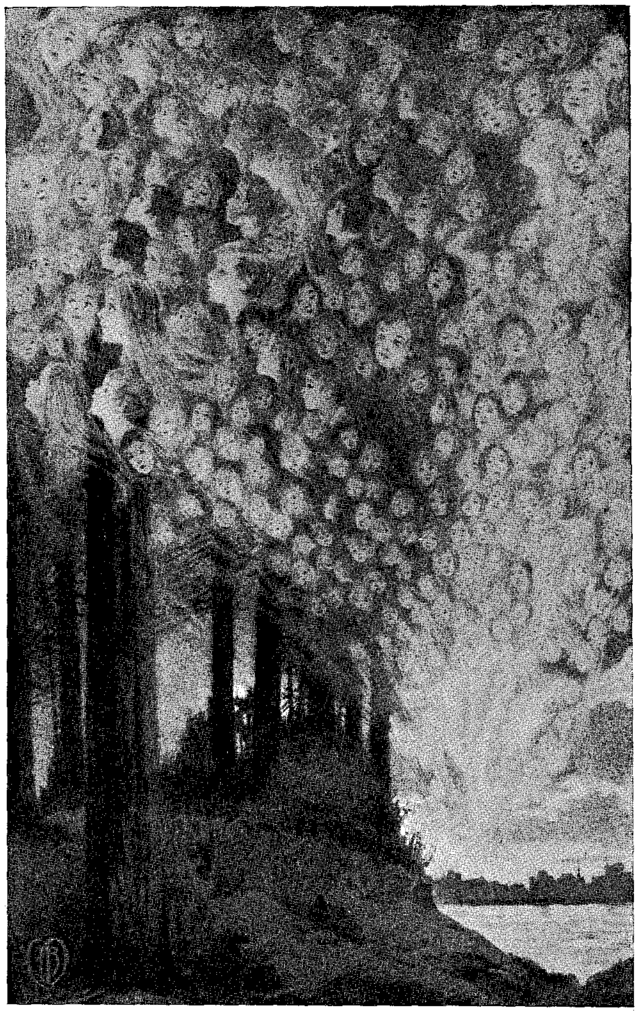
"DON'T."

In last year's Fourth-of-July celebrations 171 children lost one or more fingers.



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HOW WE CELEBRATED THE LAST "GLORIOUS FOURTH."

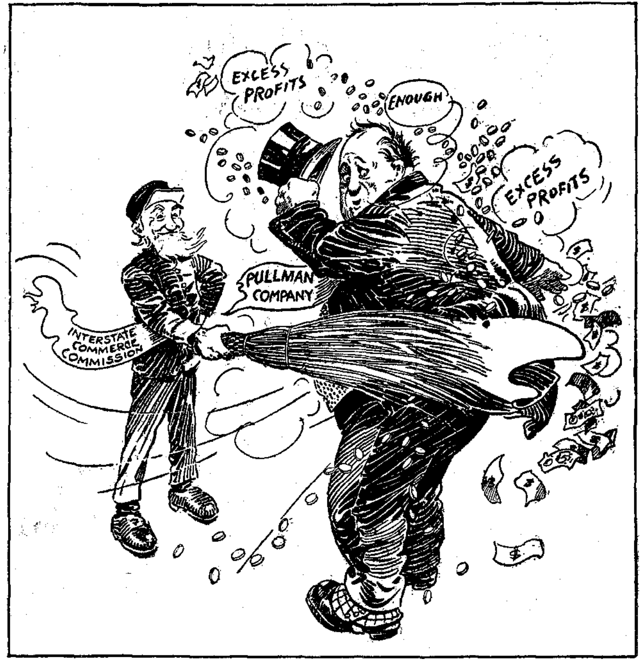
215 boys and girls were killed.

Meanwhile, asks the New York *Times*, what is Young America to do by way of a safe but exhilarating and inspiring celebration? And the New York *Tribune*, contemplating the same problem, says:

> "It will be well for patriotic and civic organizations, and indeed for all thoughtful citizens, to bear in mind the profound change in the celebration of the day which the prohibition of fireworks will mean, and the urgent desirability of providing so far as possible some rational and humane substitutes for the noise-making of former years. The exceedingly successful commemoration of the Lincoln centenary last year may profitably be remembered, not, of course, for imitation but for suggestion and encouragement. It ought to be possible to devise methods of public celebration which will engage the interest of the people and which will savor fittingly of patriotism and of humane civilization. It is not improbable, we know, that some will rail against the Mayor's order as a kill-joy and a violation of ancient custom. So, doubtless, there were those who lamented the abolition of the horrors of the Roman arena. But one of these days men generally will look back upon the old yearly fireworks slaughter with a sense of wonder that it was ever popular."

The Times reminds us that President Taft, the Governors of twenty-three States, the Mayors of forty-five cities, and scores of men of light and leading all over the country have declared themselves enthusiastically in favor of the movement for a "safe and sane Fourth." New York's action in prohibiting the sale or explosion of fireworks was anticipated last year by Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Springfield, Mass.; Le Mars, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.; and St. Petersburg, Fla. Many papers predict that nearly every large city in the country will soon fall into line.

REVISING PULLMAN RATES



IT'S HIS TURN TO BE DUSTED.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

IN deciding that the Pullman Company must adjust its rates for sleeping-car berths so that "the lower will be higher and the higher lower," the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have made a hit—at least with the traveling public. This boon to those "unwilling gymnasts and contortionists who are obliged to sleep in upper berths will be greeted," remarks the New York *American*, "with grateful applause from Eastport to San Diego." The decision is the result of a long and thorough investigation, begun on a complaint of Mr. George S. Loftus, of St. Paul, applying at first only to the rates between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago, but later amended to include the sleeping-car business of the entire country. The Commission orders the Pullman Company and the Great Northern Railroad Company, which operates its own sleeping-cars, to make certain reductions in rates between Chicago and other Western cities. In rendering this report from which Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Harlan dissented, it was held to be "unjust and unreasonable" for the Pullman Company to charge equally for upper and lower berths. The majority of the Commission were also of the opinion that Pullman car rates are in general unreasonably high, and that the company is making far more than a reasonable profit. This conclusion is based upon a careful examination of the company's finances, the results of which are summed up as follows by Mr. Lynn Haines in *The American Magazine* (May):

> "During the ten years from 1899 to 1908 inclusive, total dividends were paid to stockholders amounting to $51,665,848. It is interesting to relate these millions of profit to the original investment. Deducting an annual dividend return of 10 per cent. on the $28,000,000 invested in the Pullman building and the manufacturing department, or $2,800,000 for that decade, and a 10-per-cent. dividend on the $20,000,000 of stock issued to buy the Wagner concern for the same period, or $2,000,000, we still have $46,865,848 of dividends for ten years, which would represent nearly 500 per cent. of profit on the original $100,000 of capital stock.
>
> "In view of these facts it can not be disputed that the Pullman Company is very rich and very profitable."

That this decision will have the undivided support of public opinion and that the flat rate for upper and lower berths has always been deemed unjust by those who travel, are propositions upon which editorial writers are practically unanimous. As the New York *Tribune* puts it:

> "In the public mind there never was a parity of value between uppers and lowers and the company rubbed the traveler's sense of equity the wrong way every time it compelled him to spend as much for the less desired as for the more desired accommodation. . . . There are many travelers who would gladly have accepted the greater discomforts of the sky-line at a moderately reduced rate, and their voluntary exile would have left a larger supply of lower berths for those who were willing to give more for a more appreciated service. As it was, all necks were bent under one yoke and the varied wants of the public were not allowed to adjust themselves to the common benefit."

While the reductions ordered by the Commission apply only to certain Western routes, the principles enunciated are of general application and are expected to serve as a precedent. It must be remembered that the Commission has no power to change rates except upon complaint. Hence, before these reductions can be made universal, many other complaints must be filed. Or the Pullman Company may yield the point, and, taking as a basis the approximate 25-per-cent. reduction ordered in the West, cut down accordingly its rates throughout the country.

According to Washington and Chicago dispatches, however, it seems likely that the Pullman Company will dispute this order in the courts, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* goes on to throw more cold water on the general jubilation:

> "No doubt it will be some time before the general public can get the benefit of the reduced rates, even if upheld, because in the first place only a very few rates were ordered to be reduced and there is a possibility that the court will order these suspended until the case has been decided by the court of last resort. This will probably delay the matter for years. In the mean time other complaints will be filed with the Commission covering other specific rates, but no one expects to enjoy the benefits of such a reduction until there is a final court decision."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

UNEASY lies the crowned head that has issued one of those invitations.—*Washington Post.*

AN Italian scientist says steam is the cause of crime. He must live in a flat.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

HIGH cost of living is coming down. The new salt trust has reduced prices $1 a ton.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF Mr. Carnegie is determined to die poor, he has only to go to the rescue of Liberia.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

INSTEAD of the sleeping-sickness Africa has put in circulation something like an insomnia epidemic.—*Washington Star.*

"NEW Shoes Cost Him His Life," explains a head-line. Do let us stop howling about high prices.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

HOGS should be ashamed to look their price in the face.—*Washington Post.*

WHAT lonely lives the honest men in the Pittsburg Common and Select Councils must have led!—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S capacity for stirring up the animals is not limited to the African jungle.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IN his African stories Colonel Roosevelt makes from $20 to $40 every time he apologizes for missing a shot.—*Detroit Free Press.*

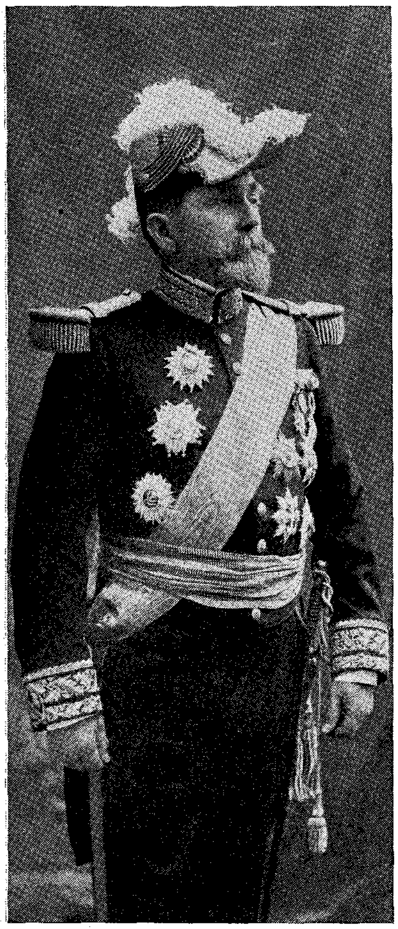
PLANS for insurance graft were made at meetings held in Sing Sing prison. Nothing like getting the proper atmosphere.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ROOSEVELT is now furnishing better stories for nothing than those for which he is paid a dollar a word.—*New Haven Palladium.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

AMERICA AND JAPAN IN A WORLD-WAR

WHILE several of our public men have lately spoken of the probability of war between Japan and America, their prophecies fade into insignificance beside the vision beheld by Admiral Fournier, formerly commander of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. He not only thinks that war between Japan and America is inevitable, but predicts that all the European Powers will eventually become involved in what will practically prove to be the Armageddon of the Apocalypse. He says, in his recently published "Souvenirs," that the United States is displeased by the recently taken steps in Japanese politics which have wounded our "American egoism." The protection of American interests in Asia can be secured only by naval supremacy, he avers. To quote his words:



ADMIRAL FOURNIER,

Who foresees a frightful conflict of nations to be begun by a war between Japan and the United States.

> "American interests in Asia are hostile to the Japanese. Japan has at present no means of retaining her empire excepting by diplomatic skill or the victories of war. This is especially the case in regions which the United States can control commercially only by supporting China and maintaining the rule of the open door."

The complications likely to result from a conflict between America and Japan are thus summarized by this eminent naval authority:

> "The naval forces of the United States will some day far excel those of Japan, and will probably equal those of England, in spite of the latter's efforts to maintain the maritime supremacy. Japan, therefore, will be obliged to call upon her English ally for help. If, on the other hand, the United States should combine with the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, France would be compelled to unite her forces with England and Japan."

The Admiral remarks, however, that Germany would think twice before taking part in such an imbroglio, and declares:

> "I doubt whether the Kaiser, altho at present devoured by the desire to break up the Triple Alliance, and to adopt a foreign policy just as unscrupulous as that of the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, would run the risk of a war wherein he might be defeated both by sea and by land. The American Navy would, however, be quite unable to cope with the fleet of England and Japan without the assistance of the fleets of Germany, Italy, and Austria, in a conflict which involved both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. This is at present the only consideration which makes postponable a war between Japan and America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERILS OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE

IT takes a brave man, it would seem, to face one of the legislative assemblies of the Old World or even to go on the stump in a political campaign. In opening the electoral contest in France at a town called St. Chamond, Premier Briand was recently mobbed by political opponents and adherents of the Socialist Jaurès. In the midst of a free fight between Socialists, Anarchists, and Republicans, the President of the Council was with difficulty and danger dragged off by his friends, and escaped to the railway station. Something neighboring on a riot also occurred recently in the German Imperial Parliament when Mr. von Oldenburg told certain Radical leaders who would not answer questions he put, that they had "absolutely no sense of honor." This disturbing element had previously shocked the Reichstag by saying that the Kaiser ought to be in a position to order any lieutenant "to send ten men to shut up the Reichstag." But much more serious was the riot in the Hungarian Parliament, which the London *Daily Mail's* Vienna correspondent thus describes:

THE PREMIER WOUNDED BY A PAPER-WEIGHT.

When Count Hedervary, a few days ago, was unable to obtain a hearing in the Hungarian Chamber, and began to dictate his speech to the stenographers, ink-pots, books, and paper-weights were hurled about, and several members, including the Count, were wounded.

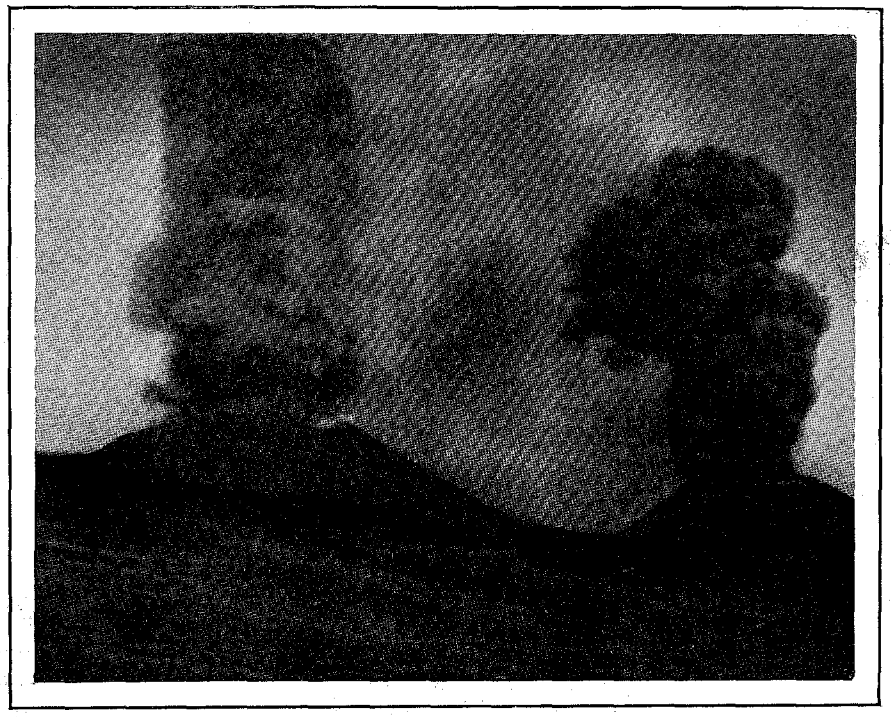
> "Wild uproar and disgraceful scenes were witnessed in the Hungarian lower house to-day after a royal rescript pronouncing the dissolution of the Chamber had been read.
>
> "Count Batthyany, on behalf of the Independent party, rose protesting against the dissolution, which he said was illegal and anticonstitutional, the budget not having yet been passed. Protests to the same effect were raised by M. Franz Kossuth in the name of his party and others.
>
> "The Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, rose to offer reasons for dissolution, but his speech evoked a storm of indignation. He said the Opposition misinterpreted the law, but his words could not be heard amid the general tumult, and the sitting had repeatedly to be suspended. Each time the Premier tried to continue his speech he was prevented, amid deafening cries and insults from the Opposition. To make himself audible to the shorthand-writers the Premier left his seat, advancing toward them.
>
> "This was the signal for a scene never before witnessed in the Hungarian Parliament. The Opposition left their seats and rushed toward the Premier, hurling inkstands, metal match-boxes, heavy books, and all sorts of missiles at his head. Cabinet Ministers rushed to his defense. The Premier's face was soon covered with blood, and he was seen falling into the arms of his supporters. A heavy inkstand and a match-stand inflicted two big wounds, one on the forehead and the other on the cheek.
>
> "At the same time the Minister of Agriculture and others who came to his support were more or less bleeding from wounds received by the missiles."

The Sphere (London) makes this last incident an occasion for felicitating England on the more placid atmosphere that reigns at St. Stephen's, and we read: "England, the home of parliaments, has taught a wise lesson in not allowing desks, books, ink-pots, etc., to be within reach of members in a heated debate."

RETURN OF THE CYCLOPS

THE eruption of Mount Etna was attributed in ancient times to the subterranean activity of the gigantic blacksmiths of "Vulcan's stithy," forging thunderbolts for the Olympian "king of gods and men." Vergil has given us a magnificent account of such a catastrophe, and the modern newspapers of Italy, while more circumstantial and scientific than the poet, write in almost as rhetorical a style. We read in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the Government organ, of "the agony of fear which reigns in the neighborhood of Etna." "The lava rises from its hellish source," and "the monster opens wide with ever-increasing greed its devouring maw." The section of country known as "the Elysian Plains" is "invaded with extraordinary celerity by a current of enormous depth." "A tremendous barrier of fire surrounds the scene." "Here the sky is filled with a rosy light." The people rush to the churches. The following is the description given of the scene in the little town of Borello, which was threatened by "a torrent of raging lava":

> "A vast crowd of country people, excited and panic-stricken, arrive in mournful procession before the pretty little Church of Borello. The bells ring out in prolonged peals as if with a solemn call to prayer. Before the porch of the church a priest in his sacred vestments addresses the crowd, who fall down on their knees with cries of lamentation and despair as they hear the words of God's minister. Then, from those breasts palpitating with anguish, starts forth the agonized cry of faith, 'Holy Mary, succor us!'"



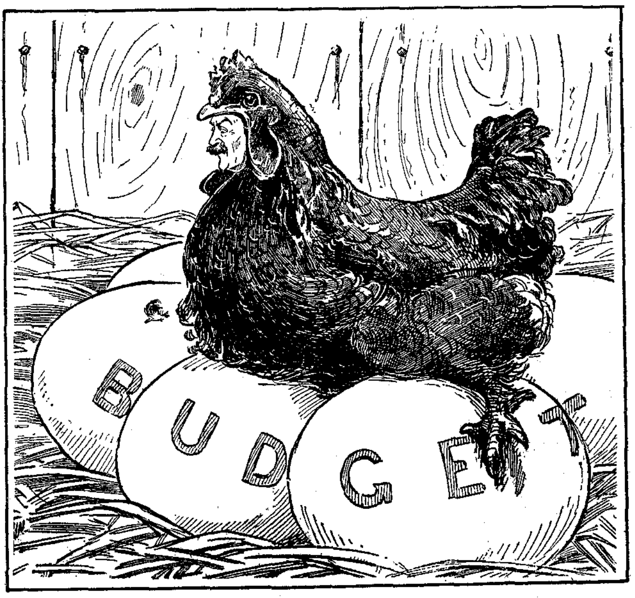
ETNA IN ERUPTION.

The image of this saint, "Madonna the Guardian," is then brought forth from the church, brilliantly clad in robes and ornaments of silver and gold. This is the patron saint Borello worships, and behind stream "men and women of the country wearing the picturesque costume of Sicily and carrying lighted tapers." The writer proceeds:

> "Suddenly a wild shriek bursts from the crowd, an indescribable cry of horror, as an enormous incandescent piece of rock, thrown up by the stream of fire, falls to the road with a deafening crash only a few yards from the praying crowd."

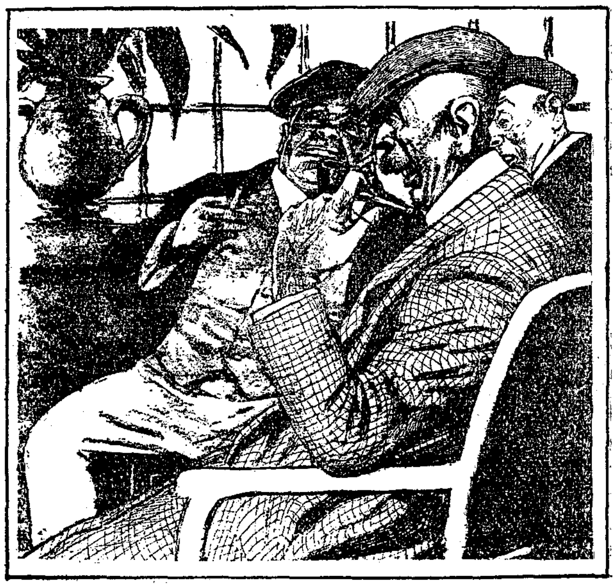
The area devastated by the flow of lava is estimated by the *Tribuna* at 375 acres, and the damage done so far at $300,000. Of course subscriptions have been opened for the benefit of those whose homes, lands, crops, and cattle have been destroyed. An immense crowd of tourists throng the scene and buy relics and souvenirs of lava. A cinematograph has also been at work among the crowds. Commenting on the present eruption in comparison with those of former years, Professor Bucca Lorenzo, who holds the chair of mineralogy and volcanology in the University of Catania, remarks reassuringly, as reported in *Osservatore Romano:*

> "While at the present moment the eruption is of a sufficiently serious character, no one can safely predict that it can possibly assume such alarming proportions as those presented by the eruptions of 1892 and 1869."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EGGS-CHEQUER.

THE STILL SETTING HEN—"Here are last year's Easter eggs not hatched out yet. The fact of the matter is, I was never big enough for the job." —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



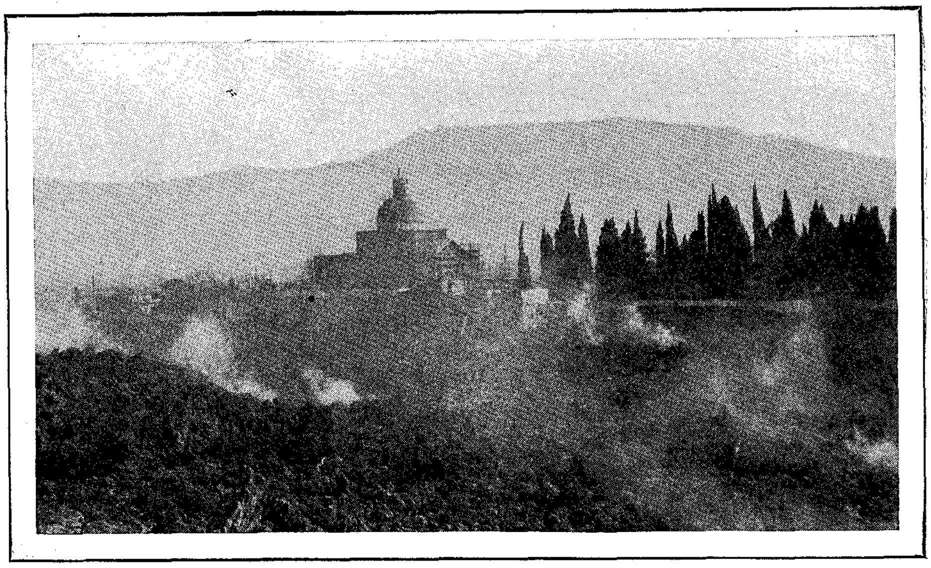
A SOLUTION OF THE LAND QUESTION.

PEERS—"As we own 80 per cent. of the land, if the electors don't like it, we'll turn them out!" —*Muskete* (Vienna).

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE BRITISH CRISIS.

PROGRESS OF CHINA'S WAR ON OPIUM

THE greatest temperance campaign in the world is not the one that has been making State after State "dry" in this country, but the crusade of the Chinese Government against opium, which has now been in progress for three years. The authorities have set themselves "the stupendous task of eradicating this national and popular vice in a country whose population is generally estimated at 400,000,000," says the Annual Report on Opium Suppression, issued by the British Legation at Peking. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at the Chinese capital, says in a dispatch to London that the Government is making "considerable progress" in this work, and "there has undoubtedly been a very sensible diminution in the consumption and cultivation of opium, and a public opinion has been formed which will greatly strengthen the hands of the Government and the provincial authorities in the drastic measures which they contemplate taking in the near future."



A STREAM OF LAVA, 1,200 FEET WIDE AND 50 FEET HIGH, NEARING BELPASSO.

The Bombay *Guardian* confirms this optimistic view of the British official in the following terms:

"Previous reports have showed great differences in the success with which the great reform is being carried out in different provinces of the great Chinese Empire. The present report [1909] shows a more striking contrast than any of the others, especially as regards the cultivation of the opium-poppy. At one end of the scale stand six widely separated provinces, in which orders for total prohibition were issued and enforced during the season of 1907-8, with remarkable success. Two of these, Shansi and Yünnan, had been among the largest producers of opium, nearly all the suitable lands in both being given up to poppy cultivation. Yet, with the exception of the portions of Yünnan occupied by semi-independent races, they have been almost cleared of the poppy."

REFUGEES FLEEING FROM CATANIA.

Each of the opium-growing provinces was visited by a British official, whose reports, declares this journal, "testify to the remarkable success achieved in checking the plague of poppies." Yet reports have not always been so favorable, principally owing to the weakness of those in authority, and we are told:

"Widely different is the tenor of reports from some other provinces. Where, as in Eastern Szechuen, the officials have vacillated, farmers who have seen their neighbors sowing poppy with impunity, and reaping the reward of heightened prices due to suppression in other parts, have been eager to get their share of these unhallowed gains, so that, in not a few of these districts, more poppy was sown in 1907-8 than in the previous year, sometimes even more than before the edict. This experience, together with the proved impracticability of carrying out elaborate provisions for diminishing cultivation by one-tenth annually, in a country destitute of any reliable statistics on which such reduction could be based, has brought the leading viceroys to the conclusion that total and immediate suspension is the only feasible course."

In many provinces no poppy is allowed to be sown, a notable example being Szechuen, which has hitherto produced "nearly half the total Chinese crop." An English clergyman visiting Szechuen writes:

"Is it not truly wonderful? This great

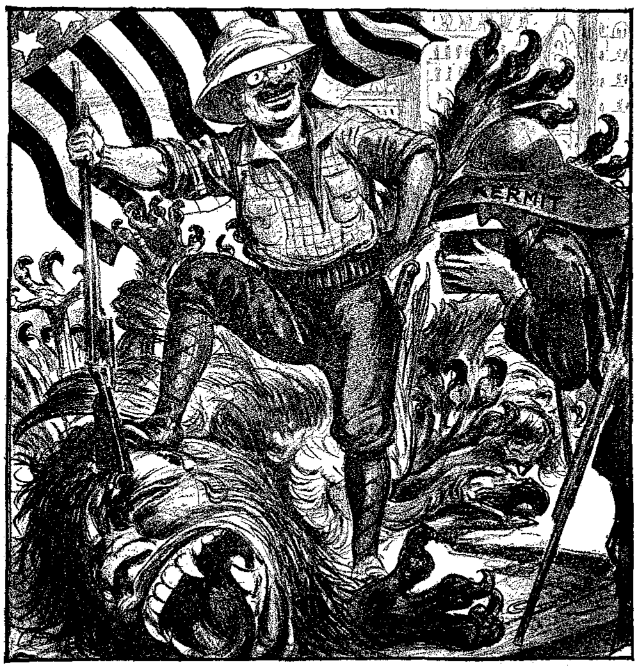
PEOPLE OF NICOLOSI PREPARING TO FLEE BEFORE THE LAVA STREAM.

center of opium, now for the first time within memory, finds itself without a crop of opium. The prohibition of opium cultivation has begun suddenly, drastically, and actually, and the people seem to take it quietly. Not a blade of opium have I seen, but instead one sees wheat, vegetables, etc., all growing, with prospect of cheaper foodstuffs next year."

Still strict and drastic measures will have to be resorted to, declares the editor of the Bombay paper above quoted, if the good work is to be crowned with success, and we read that everything "will depend on the firmness of the officials in rooting up, as has been done elsewhere, the crops of poppy which may have been sown in spite of orders."

AN AMERICAN ADVISER FOR CHINA

MR. ROOSEVELT has won laurels in the four quarters of the globe, even in Africa, not only as a second Nimrod, but as a politician. But the London *Standard*, in commenting on a dispatch from Peking to the effect that our ex-President has been offered "the post of Adviser-General to China," remarks that the arbitrator between Russia and Japan is well fitted for the work, and we read:



THE MIGHTY HUNTER RETURNS.

The lions are slain—now let the trusts tremble!

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"If China stands in need of an Adviser-General, Mr. Roosevelt is obviously the man for the position. We can hardly conceive any other that would give full scope for his remarkable versatility, or satisfactorily occupy such of his energies as are not engaged in literature, journalism, sport, American politics, and being photographed. To advise 400,000,000 of human beings, say one-quarter of the earth's population, on their affairs, would exhaust some people, but Mr. Roosevelt would, we are sure, prove more than equal to the task. Adviser-Generalship is the *métier* which he has exercised for some years past amid the unstinted admiration, not merely of his own countrymen, but of the world. As President of the United States he had, or rather he found, exceptional opportunities for the exhibition of this attractive talent. The office of Chief Executive of the Republic, under his immediate predecessors, was powerful rather than resplendent. Once installed in the White House, the President was accustomed to say little that was not concerned with the actual business of government and legislation. Mr. Roosevelt treated his great office differently. In his hands, as Wordsworth says of Milton and the sonnet, 'the thing became a trumpet, whence he blew.' Nor can one complain, as the poet does, that 'the soul-animating strains' emitted from this instrument were 'alas! too few.' Mr. Roosevelt spoke often and on many topics; and if the American people have not by this time sound views on motherhood, brotherhood, childhood, family life, education, the obligations of property, the duty of patriotism, and most other subjects, it is not the fault of their distinguished and prolific councilor."

OUR EXAMPLE AN AID TO FREE TRADE

LORD BEACONSFIELD declared that free trade, to be effective, must be universal among nations who have commercial relations with each other. The British Conservatives are now advocating a return to protection, such as obtains in other European countries and in the United States. But some German economists are beginning to point to our country as already united in a free-trade union. Baron von Kuebeck, member of the Austrian House of Lords, is a strong advocate of European free trade, corresponding to the free trade which he says has been so powerful an agent in enriching and enlightening the separate States of this Union. He points to the United States as "an example" and "a model" for the countries on the other side of the Atlantic. In this way international trade relations would be pacifically Americanized. To quote this writer's words in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin):

"With regard to the establishment of a commercial solidarity among the traders of Europe we have only to reflect on the advantages which have been universally enjoyed from postal unions and the international railroad systems. It is indeed quite recently that a step toward the extension of the mutual method of commerce has been made by the King of Italy. Five years ago he attempted to found an international trade institute in Rome, in accordance with the idea of the American David Lubin. To effect this he called a Congress at Rome with delegates representing 38 States. This Congress was to meet every two or three years, and to appoint a standing executive committee consisting of at least 15 members, representing so many Governments."

The objects of the nations who united in this Trade Institute were definitely laid down. A clearing-house of trade information, statistics, and mutual cooperation would be established, with a view to cultivating such friendly trade relation as would eventually end in the abolition of international tariffs.

But before anything like free trade could be really established on a truly American basis, we are told, education and enlightenment would have to be disseminated as to the nature of the subjects germane to the ruling question. The work of the Institute at this stage would therefore be quite preliminary to the larger problems of legislative and political intervention. On this point the Baron goes into particulars as follows:

"The work committed to such an Institute would be: (1) The compilation and publication of statistical and technical data concerning the condition of agriculture and cattle-raising in the countries represented in the Institute, as well as the quotations of the trade, profit, and market value of the same. (2) The prompt interchange of information on such topics between those interested in these activities. (3) The publication of the rate of wages at which farm laborers were paid, and the description of such diseases as affect food plants and animals, and their remedies. (4) The study of agricultural corporations, insurance, credit, and all questions pertaining thereto, and the propounding of measures necessary for claiming government protection of agricultural interests. . . . . . .

"The Institute eventually would serve the purpose in Europe of that Federal assembly at Washington which has done so much to further peace and prosperity throughout the different States. The plain duty of the European Governments is to copy the United States in this particular. It is at least incumbent on France and Germany to make this their earnest aim, as we hope they will, in the union and centralization of their trade so as to secure not only greater plenty and prosperity, but also political peace and tranquillity. Austria-Hungary should recognize the duty of uniting the Balkan States in this way by mutualizing their tariff policy and eventually confederating all the countries along the Danube. This principle of consolidation would make a truce to all the dissensions of the European peoples thus confederated, as it were, in a single nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMET BREEDING DISSENSIONS

TO future generations it will seem as if Halley's comet this year had fallen among astronomic experts like the proverbial bone of contention among ravening dogs. Every writer voices a different theory, and their differences of opinion start from fundamentals. A cursory glance at recent cometary literature, embracing no less than six books and countless articles in magazines and newspapers, must convince the reader that comets are the most enigmatic of heavenly bodies. Even the apparently simple question: "What is a comet?" is met with bewilderingly different answers. Thus, George F. Chambers, in his "Story of the Comets," writes:

From "Comet Lore."

THE TERROR OF THE COMET IN ANTIQUITY.

"A sword-shaped comet blazed over the doomed Holy City."
—Josephus, "History of Judea."

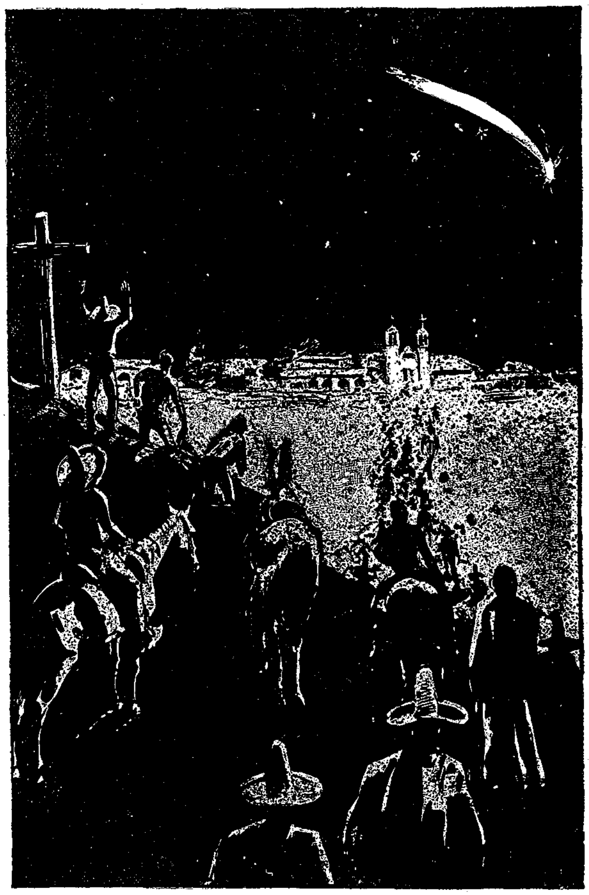
> "To the question 'What are comets?' I give under great reserve this answer: Probably the heads are a mixture of solid and gaseous matter, and the tails are gaseous, the gaseous matter in the tails being the result of the volatilization of the solid matter of the head, or some of it. . . . To say what is the size of the solid particles is impossible; paving-stones, brick-bats, and grains of sand have in turn been suggested by people fond of speculation."

Prof. Percival Lowell, on the other hand, describes Halley's comet in *The Youth's Companion* as "the nearest approach to nothingness set in a void." On the part of the other writers there appears to be a vague agreement that the heads of comets are some kind of solid matter. Thus Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard, in *The Century Magazine*, states that "the head of a comet consists of a swarm of meteorites. These meteorites may vary in size from paving-stones to bodies several feet—possibly, occasionally, even to bodies several miles in diameter."

Prof. T. J. J. See, of Mare Island Observatory, in *Munsey's*, adds:

> "There is good evidence for the supposition of a meteoric nucleus because of the manifest relation between comets and meteoric showers. The celebrated star showers of 1799, 1833, and 1866 were produced by a comet, which passed near the planet Uranus in 126 A.D. and was then captured and made to move around the sun in a period of 33 years and 4 months."

The composition of the tails of comets again is a matter of wide controversy. Prof. W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, in *Sunset*, admits that our knowledge of cometary chemical composition is "meager and unsatisfactory." He adds that a few comets give spectra very much like that of our own sun, indicating that they are shining by reflected sunlight as a planet shines. Other comets send out their own light almost exclusively, the radiations coming chiefly from carbon and cyanogen sources. Still others have mixt spectra, containing both inherent light and reflected light. Why comets shine by virtue of light within themselves is a mystery. Professor See in his *Munsey* article states:



From "Comet Lore."

THE TERROR OF THE COMET AT THE PRESENT DAY.

"The comet of 1910 so alarmed the people of Mexico that many thousands went on a holy pilgrimage to the shrine of Talpa."

> "The tail of a comet is made up of gaseous matter, such as hydrogen, cyanogen, and other hydrocarbon compounds. This has been proved by observation with the spectroscope. . . . On a few rare occasions observers have suspected traces of vapors of iron; but this has happened only in the case of comets which passed very near the sun, and which were vaporized by its intense heat."

These gases are all more or less poisonous to human lungs, cyanogen in particular. Hence we may have reason to be thankful, if Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert is right in his assertion, in *Collier's*, that the tail of a comet is so attenuated that "the thinnest mist on the horizon is a dense blanket in comparison." That, however, has not deterred the imaginative Flammarion from considering the possibilities of our breathing a comet's tail which is charged with poisonous vapors. Nor is it satisfactorily explained to us why comets' tails should always stream away from the sun. Professor Campbell holds with the famous Swedish scientist, Arrhenius, that the radiation pressure of the sun is the force which forms a comet's tail. Professor See believes in electric forces. Professor Pickering adds:

> "Little particles of electricity, called 'corpuscles' or 'ions,' are being constantly given off at enormous speed by the sun. Each meteorite in the comet's head is surrounded by its own rarefied atmosphere. When one of these little ions strikes one of the molecules of gas in the comet's atmosphere, it carries it off with it to form the tail. The electrical charge makes the gas luminous. . . . A comet's tail, therefore, seems to be merely a very extended aurora."

Altho comets have tails millions of miles in length, it is generally agreed by all these writers that they contain very little matter, "not sufficient to set up a homeopathic doctor." The entire tail "could be packed in a suit-case." Hence it is that most modern astronomers make light of any possible dangers which may result from the passage of the earth through the tail of Halley's comet on May 18. Similar passages, according to Mr. Kaempffert, occurred in 1819 and 1861, on which occasions no one suspected that he was literally breathing the tail of a comet. Another danger generally made light of by most of these writers is the chance of our earth colliding with comets. Professor Pickering in his *Century* article estimates that the earth in its lifetime "must have collided with about 50 visible comets, obviously without suffering very serious injury up to date." Edwin Emerson, in his "Comet Lore," gives Professor Pickering his due, but adds significantly:

> "Because Pickering's figures differ from those of other astronomers—Arago and Babinet, for instance—it must not be inferred that his predecessors are wrong and that Pickering is right in his calculations. The problem is too complex for that."

As was to be expected, all the astronomical writers pay scant heed to the supposed influence of comets upon mundane affairs. Mr. Emerson, however, in his curious book gives a complete list of all disasters and great events popularly linked with comets from the oldest historical records down to the present day, and reaches the novel conclusion that comets, tho concededly having no supernatural influence on the future, yet exert distinct, scientifically traceable, subjective influence on men's souls or brains, impelling them to violent deeds, or causing them to succumb to fright. According to Mr. Emerson:

> "The close approach of a comet to the earth affects and disturbs men's brains, so that men are inwardly stirred with warlike impulses. Hence the great wars almost invariably following the appearance of comets. Hence, too, the appeal to comets made by so many conquerors, from William the Conqueror down to Napoleon. . . . Hannibal committed suicide on account of a comet. So did Mithridates. So did Louis Tomas, a wealthy landowner of Hungary, only a few weeks ago. . . . King Louis, the Debonair, of France, died from fear of comet. So did Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I. of France. Emperor Charles V. was so moved by the appearance of a comet in 1556 that he gave up his imperial crown and became a monk."

This ingenious theory is apparently indorsed in a measure by Mr. H. W. Elson in his little historical monograph on comets. This author cites several historical cases of deaths from comets, or rather from the fear of comets. Both writers quote Dr. Ambroise Paré, "the father of French surgery," who wrote of the comet of 1528 that it produced such intense terror among the common people "that many died of fear and many others fell sick." Mr. Emerson attributes to this same cause the excessive mortality of medieval epidemics like the "black death" and other great plagues connected with comets in the popular mind. As a striking instance Mr. Emerson cites the case of Dr. Ambroise Paré himself, as follows:

> "Dr. Paré appears to have come under the influence of this fear, judging from his awe-struck description of the appearance of his comet: 'It appeared to be of excessive length; and was of the color of blood. At its head was seen the figure of a bent arm, holding in its hand a great sword as if about to strike. On both sides of the rays of this comet were seen a great number of axes, knives, and blood-colored swords, among which were a great number of hideous human faces with beards and bristling hair.'"

If a man of science could see such weird things in a comet, a lay writer like Mr. Emerson is to be excused, perhaps, for his unique theory that comets may breed insanity. At all events the advent of one comet, this year, has sufficiently affected the brains of all these writers to breed many books.

INOCULATION AGAINST TYPHOID

IT may be that in the near future inoculation for the prevention of typhoid fever may be an operation that all persons will undergo, as a matter of course. It has now been known for a considerable number of years and hundreds of thousands of persons have been thus treated; yet there seem to be surprizingly few accurate statistics of results. The announcement that Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has succeeded in inoculating monkeys with the typhoid bacillus, thereby enabling him to obtain exact symptoms, and permitting accurate experiments on the action of his vaccines, gives renewed interest to the discussion of the method. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, April 2):

> "Antityphoid vaccination may in the near future take its place as a routine preventive measure, its efficacy in this direction having been demonstrated in a sufficiently clear manner. . . . . . .
>
> "Major F. F. Russell, Medical Corps United States Army, in *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin* for March, gives an able résumé of the mode in which the vaccine is prepared and employed, and supplies an account of the immediate results of the administration of 3,600 doses. During the Boer War, Wright furnished 400,000 doses to the British troops and it is reported that 100,000 inoculations were made, but statistics as to the outcome are meager and not to be relied on. Colonel Leishman . . . carried on the work, and has given the results of the immunization in 5,473 cases. All these cases were carefully watched and the results recorded. Among 12,083 men there were 5,478 inoculated, and 6,610 uninoculated. Among the former there were 21 cases of typhoid with 2 deaths, and among the latter 187 cases and 26 deaths. Among the exposed troops who had been inoculated with the vaccine in use at present there were 3.7 cases per 1,000 against 32.8 per 1,000 among the untreated. British statistics further go to show that the duration of the protective period is three years, long enough for all reasonable purposes. Antityphoid vaccination in the German Colonial Army in the Herero campaign in 1904 in Southwest Africa was also followed by very encouraging results. Eight thousand men were vaccinated according to the method of Pfeiffer and Kolle, and, roughly speaking, there were about half as many cases and only about one-quarter as many deaths among the vaccinated. . . . . . .
>
> "The vaccination of officers and enlisted men in the United States Army was begun in February, 1909, and up to the present time completed records of the vaccinations of 1,400 individuals have been collected and the attempt has been made to collect statistics as to the immediate results in the way of local and general reactions. We can not here describe in detail the local and general reactions, but it may be stated that occasionally the local reactions are somewhat severe, tho they last but a short time and subside quickly, leaving no scar nor mark of any kind to show where the vaccination has been performed. The general reaction varies considerably. In children and in some adults it is virtually absent. . . . The majority express their sensations as resembling grippe or a cold, but these pass away quickly."

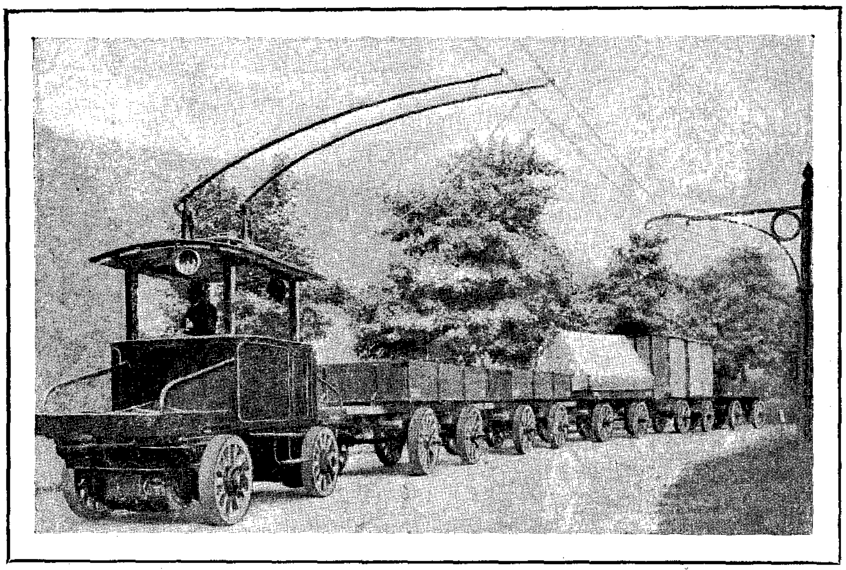
Antityphoid vaccination has been opposed on the ground of the existence of a so-called "negative phase" just after the operation, during which the patient is said to be more apt to take the disease than he was before. The writer does not deny that there is an effect of this nature, but he asserts that it need not be feared. He says:

"Experience has shown that individuals can be vaccinated on the appearance of an epidemic or at any time during its course, and that the vaccination not only does not predispose to infection, but if given during the incubation period actually mitigates the severity of the disease. Indeed . . . it may be taken as fairly well proven that no [negative] phase exists. Since the introduction of vaccination in our Army there have been 135 cases of typhoid fever among approximately 75,000 men, and only one of these was in a man who had been vaccinated.

"The following are Major Russell's conclusions: 1. Vaccination against typhoid undoubtedly protects to a very great extent against the disease. 2. It is an indispensable adjunct to other methods of prophylaxis among troops exposed to infection. 3. It is doubtful if there is an increase of susceptibility following inoculation. 4. Vaccination during the disease for therapeutic purposes fails to reveal any evidence of a negative phase. 5. The statement that vaccination should not be carried out in the presence of an epidemic is not justified by the facts at hand. 6. The procedure is easily carried out and only exceptionally does it provoke severe general reactions. No untoward results have occurred in the above series of 3,640 vaccinations."

THE TRACKLESS TROLLEY AGAIN

THE trackless trolley, or electric bus with overhead wire, is slowly but surely making a place for itself in certain parts of Europe, and we may soon find it a familiar sight in the United States. Mr. Norbert Lallié, after noting, in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 26), that "electric traction takes all forms and lends itself to all exigencies," goes on to tell of the attempts to use the electric current from an aerial conductor without employing any rails beneath. It seems that this system was first proposed in 1882 by the firm of Siemens & Halske. An omnibus was drawn by an electric motor taking its current from a tiny eight-wheeled car running along the aerial cable. A flexible cord united the trolley to the vehicle. These experiments were not followed up, however, the builders being then much occupied with the establishment of ordinary trolley roads. In France, a similar system of electric traction was carried out, with some improvements in detail. The contact took place by means of a small car rolling on two aerial cables and provided with an electric motor synchronized with that of the omnibus, so that the little car ran ahead of the big one without exerting any pull on the connecting cable. Arrangements were so made that two trolleys could cross and when two omnibuses met they could change trolleys. But—



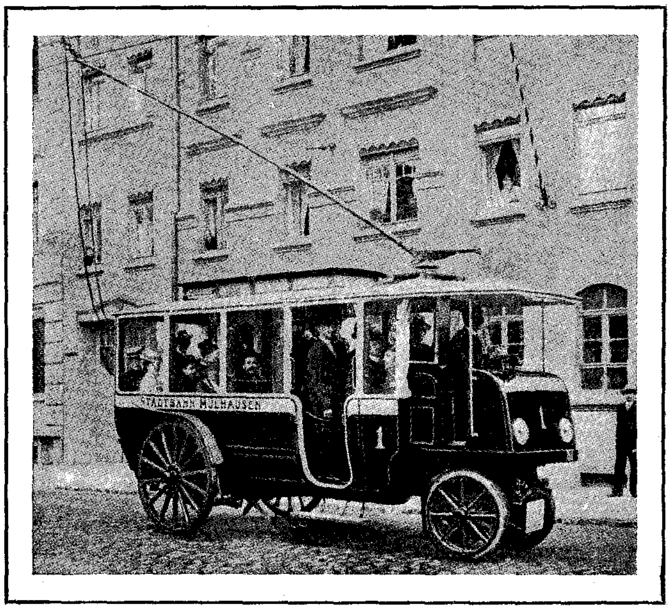
By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

FREIGHT TRAIN DRAWN BY TRACKLESS LOCOMOTIVE NEAR WURZEN, GERMANY.

Showing what may be done in regions still waiting for the railroad.

"In practise these ingenious combinations hardly fulfilled their promises. The trolley often fell from the cable, for which it was too heavy. The running expenses were high. . . . Nevertheless it was shown that electric traction by trolley for road vehicles was possible, if the details could be perfected. This was effected by Schiemann, and now the trackless trolley is in operation for passengers and freight in Germany, France, and Holland."

In these latest practical forms, Mr. Lallié tells us, the trolley-pole and wheel, as used on the ordinary car, are substituted for the device above, but the pole is longer and more flexible, so that considerable deviation from a direct line will not cause the wheel to slip from the cable. The pictures give an idea of the latest arrangements. To quote further:



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

WHAT WE MAY SOON SEE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Omnibus with single trolley pole giving double contact, now in use in Germany. Its economical construction, no track being required, makes it advantageous for many localities.

"Railless electric traction may be considered as intermediate between motor traction by gasoline and trolley traction by rail. It is relatively as easy to establish as the motor-bus . . . Great economy is realized by doing away with the track and its upkeep. The consumption of current is proportionally greater than with the tramway, but this is compensated by the smaller weight of the vehicles. . . . Experience shows that the trackless omnibus may be used very advantageously on roads where the horse omnibus is already employed. Also this type of vehicle has its place in towns where the narrowness of the streets does not allow rails to be laid. Louneman notes a particularly interesting application. It consists in an extension of the radius of action of trolley-roads by prolonging their lines with trackless omnibuses against the day when increase of traffic will make it profitable to lay rails farther."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RADIUM BUSINESS—The sale of radium by the Austrian State Department, which controls its production, has now been placed on a more or less permanent footing, we are told by a newspaper correspondent quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, April 2). Says this paper:

"The chief difficulty encountered by the department has been to find a suitable way of packing the precious mineral, but the experts of the Vienna Physical Institute have at last devised a satisfactory way of handling it.

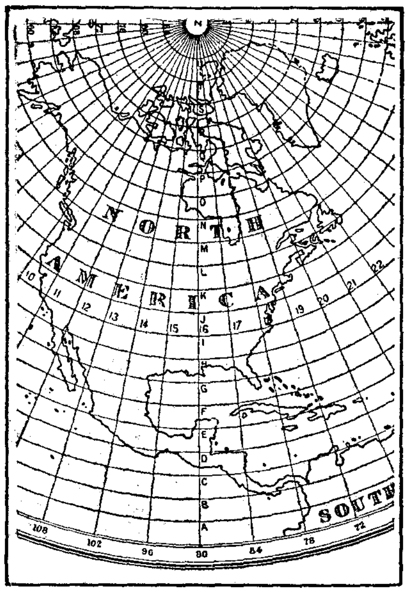
"Pure radium, of course, can not be obtained; but what is sold as radium is really a chemical compound known as radium-barium chlorid. Of this there are three different grades in the market.

The preparation is enclosed in a so-called radium cell, a round capsule 1⅝ inches in diameter, and ¾ inch long. This capsule is enclosed in a screw tube made of nickeled brass, with a lead bottom in which there is a little sunken square which serves to hold the speck of radium.

"The cell or capsule itself is sealed by a mica plate, which obviates the necessity of opening it when in actual use. All tubes are carefully numbered and each bears an official stamp. Prospective buyers may note that it is not money alone that buys radium. It is only scientific institutes and savants of repute who are eligible as purchasers.

"Postal-guide books are searched in vain for rules governing the dispatch of radium. No post-office has ever been called upon to handle a single milligram. In every case so far the sales have been made to buyers personally or their direct representatives sent expressly to Vienna for the purpose. It is not surprizing that in the case of a product worth $2,375,000 an ounce the strict rule is 'shipment at buyers' risk.'"

THE "MILLIONTH MAP" OF THE WORLD



From "The National Geographic Magazine," Washington, D.C.

PART OF THE "MILLIONTH MAP," Showing arrangement of the sheets for North America in the international map of the world on the scale of 1 to 1,000,000.

THE map of the world on a uniform scale of one to a million, which has been several times discust in these pages, is now, as our readers know, in process of preparation, having been officially determined upon by international conference in London last summer, thus forging another link in the chain of world-wide comity and mutual aid. The present status of the work is described in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, March), by Bailey Willis, of the United States Geological Survey. In the first place, we are told, the success of the project was assured by the waiving of more than one ancient national prejudice which had previously stood as a barrier to it. France courteously accepted the meridian of Greenwich as an initial meridian, while England agreed to the use of the metric system. It is provided, however, that each country may duplicate the metric measurements with its own, in the part of the map intended for its own use. The maps, we are told, will resemble very closely those of our own Geological Survey. We read:

"In writing and spelling names the Latin alphabet alone may be used and the spelling shall be that of the official maps of the country represented. Thus the international map will show nothing of Russian or Chinese script. You will look in vain for Florence, but will find Firenze; instead of Rome, Roma; of Flushing, Vlissingen; of Vienna, Wien, and so forth. There was no dissent from this last ruling except in one instance. In odd contradiction to the general liberality of feeling, it was emphatically declared that European geographers could not permit Stamboul, the Turkish name, to replace Constantinople. For China the adopted spelling was to be that of the post and customs service, and in all colonies or protectorates the names are to be spelled in accordance with the usage of the governing country. The delegate from Hungary presented the grave difficulty which confronts the chartographer in the fact that nearly all Hungarian towns have two names, one Hungarian and the other German, and some of them have as many as five names, all of which are currently used by the distinct elements of the population. But it was pointed out that this difficulty affects but one or two sheets of the great atlas of the world, and that the question of choosing among these names might well be left to the Hungarian Government.

"There is perhaps nothing which more strikingly distinguishes new maps from old ones, or maps of one nationality from those of another, than the manner in which valleys, hills, and mountains are represented, whether it be by drawing the shapes of mountains, as in Chinese maps, or by covering the paper with short dashes, sometimes called hachures, which show the way the water runs, or by horizontal lines that delineate the contours of the slopes, or by shading with high light and shadow, as if the map were a relief-model. Hachures, contours, and relief-shading, or combinations of two or even of all three methods, characterize modern topographic maps, and one of the most difficult questions before the conference was to harmonize the various methods in current use.

"In maps prepared by the United States Geological Survey contour lines alone are used, and the delineation of mountain-forms by means of them has been brought to a higher degree of graphic expression than ever before. This is due to the fact that the American topographer regards his work as a profession rather than as a side-issue of military training, which is the position which holds abroad.

"In Germany and Austria the method of exhibiting slopes by means of hachures has replaced all other systems, because it is so applied that the proportion of dark lines to intervening light spaces bears a mathematical relation to the steepness of the slope. Level plains are white, and slopes 45° are almost black, and other slopes are shaded according to their grade. These maps are peculiarly adapted to military purposes, since an officer can judge at a glance the nature of a declivity and whether it is passable by infantry, cavalry, or perhaps artillery; but these advantages do not everywhere have weight, and the method is one which is too expensive in execution and too limited in usefulness to be widely adopted. France has brought relief-shading to a very high degree of perfection, and leads the world in the artistic beauty of her topographic maps.

"The method of representing the topographic relief of the surface, which the conference adopted, consists in the main of generalized contours, which shall be so drawn as not to unduly obscure other features of the map, and, in addition, shading is to be used to bring out those minor features which can not be adequately represented by contours. . . . . . .

"The conference in London . . . adopted a scale of colors, which should be printed on different portions of the map, according to the height above sea. The depths of seas and lakes shall be shown by shades of blue; the lower lands, from the coast to 300 meters (984 feet), by three tints of green, shading into pale buff, which at 500 meters passes into light browns that grow darker up to 3,000 meters. Above 3,000 meters the brown tints tone into rosy violet, and fade away to white in the highest summits beyond 7,000 meters."

The arrangement of sheets of the one-millionth map is shown herewith for North America. Each sheet measures 4° of latitude by 6° of longitude. Thus 60 sheets belt the earth and 22½ sheets extend from the equator to the pole. A hemisphere thus requires 1,321 sheets, and the entire world twice that number; but, since three-fourths of the surface is ocean, the atlas will probably be complete in about 1,500 sheets, including islands. These sheets are so designed that they fit together into what will really constitute a single great map of the world. Fifty-two of them will be executed by the United States and nine are now in course of preparation by the Geological Survey, covering parts of the Eastern, Central, and Western States. To quote further:

"The originals are being drawn on a scale of one-five-hundred-thousandth, or eight miles to the inch, and in such a manner that they may be reproduced by photolithography in a clear and effective manner for publication on a scale of 10 miles to the inch. In this form the maps may become immediately available for use by the departments of the Government or by individual States; and eventually, as Congress provides the means, they will be engraved and published on the scale of 1,000,000 (16 miles to the inch), with all the details required by the decisions of the international conference at London."

The European maps, we are further told, will be printed by some one publishing-house in England, France, or Germany, to be selected by the interested Governments; but we shall prepare and print our own contributions, which it is expected will be entirely completed within the next ten years.

FRENCH JUNK FROM PANAMA

THE Isthmian Canal Commission is sending to New York about 100,000 tons of old French junk, including locomotives, dump-cars, tanks, barges, boilers, girders, dredges, sheet-iron, parts of machinery, and other things for which the French company paid millions and which it left to go to ruin. About 700 tons, we are told by *The Industrial Magazine* (Cleveland, March), will be moved every two weeks by steamship, and three years will be required to transport it all. Most of it will be scrapped where it lies on the Isthmus, and no pieces of more than 20 tons will be shipped. Says the magazine named above:

"Most of this old material is of foreign manufacture, and as it is landed in New York, Uncle Sam is confronted with the proposition of being obliged to pay himself $1 a short ton on the entry. Under a provision in the Sundry Civil Act of May, 1908, this duty will be returned by Uncle Sam to the canal funds, but to accomplish this without a special appropriation each year it will be necessary to have the sale consummated only after the junk has passed through the New York Custom House. Each contractor will be under a bond of $75,000, and payments are to be made to the Canal Commission after each delivery.

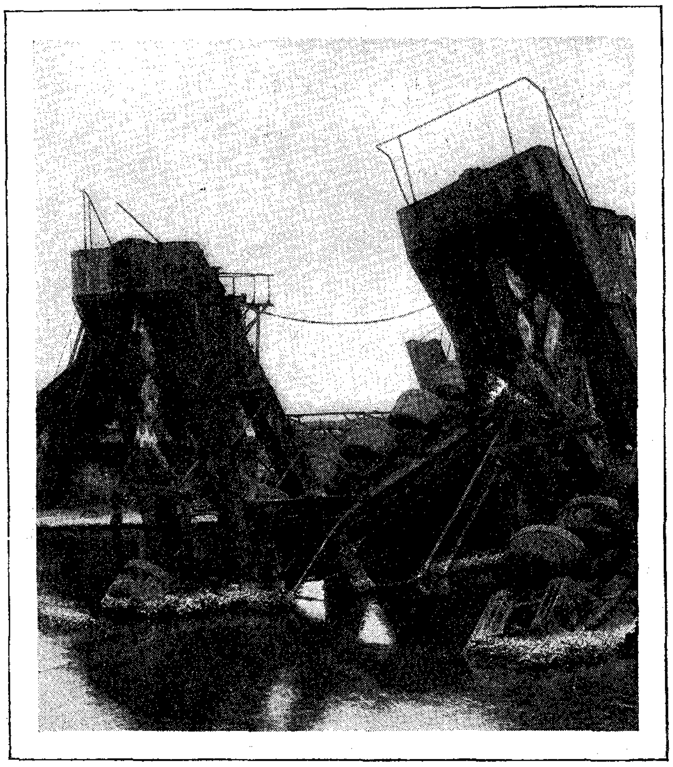
"The sale is being made at this time chiefly for the purpose of getting out the old material that lies in the great basin of Gatun Lake before the basin is filled with water. There are large quantities of the junk in the lake basin.

"Each of the locomotives left by the French yields between $400 and $600 worth of copper alone. The Commission will save the old steel rails on the Isthmus to be used as reenforcement in the concrete work and as telephone and telegraph poles.

"Some of this old French junk has been found in extraordinary places. Dredges have been discovered almost completely buried in sand hundreds of feet away from any body of water and overgrown with dense tropical vegetation. Apparently they had been carried away from the river-bed by high water, or the river itself had shifted its course. Several of these buried dredges were in a fairly good state of preservation and are now doing work on the Isthmus.

"Some of the junk has been lifted from the bottom of the Chagres River and from the bottom of the old French canal prism, where hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of equipment sank after the French abandoned the work. Some of the relics in the canal prism near the crossing of the Rio Grande River were dislodged only after heavy charges of dynamite had been exploded under them. Others have been raised from watery graves and are now helping to link the Atlantic with the Pacific.

"The profit from the sale of the French junk will be small compared with the value of the service that the Commission already has derived from the cast-off equipment. For the first two years of their work the Commission relied absolutely upon the old locomotives left by the French. In 1906 there were 106 of these weather-beaten locomotives in service compared with only 15 American-made engines. Since that time the percentage of the French locomotives has steadily decreased.



OLD FRENCH DREDGES IN THE BACK HARBOR OF COLON.

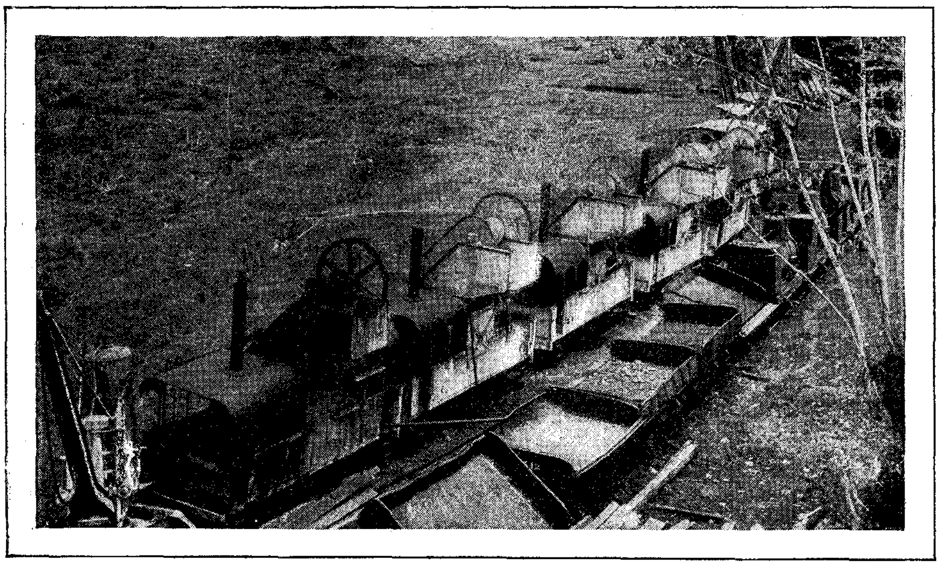
"Without the aid of this rusty, storm-battered assortment of French machinery, there would have been long delays" in our work.

"French dump-cars were used almost excusively by the Commission in the first two years. At one time more than 2,000 of them were hauling dirt from Uncle Sam's shovels. The French relics furnished also many shop tools, stationary engines, and much repair material in the early days of the construction work.

"In fact, Americans may thank the old French equipment for the fact that the canal is to-day just half completed. Without the aid of this rusty, storm-battered assortment of French machinery there would have been long delays in providing an adequate equipment from the States. It is estimated that the French supplies and equipment thus far utilized amount to fully $1,000,000."

RAILWAY FORESTRY—The forestry operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, described some time ago in these pages, have developed surprizingly in the past year. In 1909 the company planted 1,054,010 trees, nearly one-third of the total number it has set out since this kind of work was begun in 1902. Says an editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, March 12):

"Until last year the company's operations were confined to a limited area between Philadelphia and Altoona, but recently tree-planting has been done in many places. The work of the department has been extended to include timber-preservation as well as tree-growing, and a large pressure treating-plant is now in service at Mt. Union, Pa., and a small tank-plant at Greenwich Point. Another plant is under construction at the latter place, and when it is finished the total treating capacity of the company's three works will be about 1,500,000 ties annually. One of the most interesting features of the work of the forestry department is the experiments with ornamental trees set out along the right-of-way. About 6,000 plants have been imported from France and placed in beds at the company's nursery, to save the time of growing them from seed."



OLD FRENCH RAILWAY MACHINERY AT PARAISO.

"The French supplies and equipment thus far utilized amount to fully $1,000,000.

CATHOLICS AND METHODISTS ON THE ROOSEVELT EPISODE

CATHOLIC papers, for the most part, see in the episode involving the Pope and Mr. Roosevelt only a question of etiquette in which both parties were acting within their rights. There is a tendency to regret that Mr. Roosevelt felt constrained to push his republican spirit so far as not to be willing to yield to old-established traditions. "The free-and-easy Americans, with characters hardly formed and with society scarcely solidified," observes *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "meet conditions and regulations in Europe that surprize them." "Society there is centuries old," explains this journal, "and insists on compliance with its restrictions, especially when an audience of state is granted." American Catholics, declares *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), must uphold the Vatican's action as to the Methodists in Rome. This journal further says:

> "Every Catholic American acquainted with what Methodism means in Rome, every Catholic American familiar with its campaign of proselytism, its vilification of everything Catholics hold dear, its open and avowed hostility to the Catholic Church, its sympathy with anti-Catholic forces of the worst kind, and its personal attacks upon the Holy Father, must feel that the Pope could assume no other attitude."

The Methodists in Rome, asserts *The Catholic News* (New York), "hate the Pope and the Catholic Church, and they stop at nothing in their warfare against Catholicism." Hence:

> "Whoever gives them aid and comfort at once assumes a position of hostility to the Holy See. We are sure Mr. Roosevelt did not wish to be placed in such a position, and, fearing that he might not be fully aware of this situation in Rome, Cardinal Merry del Val resorted to diplomacy. Every American knows very well that Mr. Roosevelt never was strong as a diplomat."

There can be no cry of bigotry in this, says *The Western World* (Des Moines), because "the fact that the Vatican stated that Roosevelt could go to any other denomination but the Methodists, puts an end to that. It is simply that these people have made themselves so offensive that it is beneath the dignity of the Pope to receive any one who will have anything to do with them." As to the manner in which Cardinal Merry del Val's diplomacy was carried out there is difference of opinion even in Catholic journals. *America* (New York) observes:

> "In the light of information we have received from Rome, it is unjust to suggest that Monsignor Kennedy, of the American College, acting as intermediary, might have refrained from asking Mr. Roosevelt to say that he would not visit the Methodist body in Rome. The Methodists themselves had forced that issue on the Vatican, and it was imperative that Mr. Roosevelt should declare whether he intended to accept or decline their invitation. He, or to speak more correctly, his agents, decided not to respect the etiquette of the Vatican, with the result that his audience with the Pope became impossible. It appears that his advisers were of opinion that the Vatican authorities would relent, and make an exception in his case; for as soon as it became manifest that he must observe the proprieties or lose his audience, overtures were made by his private secretary to Cardinal Merry del Val, intimating that he would comply with requirements but that the conditions mentioned in Monsignor Kennedy's messages need not be expressly exacted. It was too late. The Vatican is above the press-agent diplomacy. Through their blundering the ex-President lost the supreme opportunity of his homeward progress."

The Pittsburg *Observer* is of a somewhat different mind:

> "It is to be deeply deplored that circumstances induced the Holy Father to feel it incumbent upon him to make his compliance with ex-President Roosevelt's request for an audience with him contingent upon the observance of a condition to which the latter felt himself justified in refusing to assent. Not without force might it be contended that, if any exception might be made to the rule established in the case of Mr. Fairbanks, this was certainly an occasion for it. There is a vast difference between the men. Mr. Fairbanks is a political mediocrity without weight or influence. Mr. Roosevelt is the greatest and most popular of living Americans. He has occupied with distinction the position of President of this Republic for nearly eight years; and it is not improbable that he may occupy the same exalted post for another term. Moreover, he has given conspicuous proofs of his fondness for American Catholics and of his desire that they should receive the fair play which has been denied them in the past. These considerations might, perhaps, not unreasonably, have been relied upon to secure for him different treatment from that which he has received. The Holy Father, however, is the best judge in this matter; and Catholics all over the world will loyally and filially accept his decision. That the erudite rector of the American College in Rome displayed the requisite diplomatic 'finesse' in his communications with Mr. Roosevelt in this connection can hardly be claimed. His reference to the Fairbanks blunder was unfortunate. He ought to have taken it for granted that the distinguished American visitor was too tactful and too polite to deliver an address in the Methodist conventicle, which is the cause of all the friction. On the other hand, as it was Mr. Roosevelt who had solicited the honor of being received in audience by the Pope, it would have been manly and courteous on his part to have complied with his Holiness's wishes. It is to be hoped that deference will be paid to Mr. Roosevelt's desire that this regrettable incident—which, as he truly says, is a purely personal one between himself and the Pope—will not be the cause, in this country, of 'harsh and bitter comment such as may excite mistrust and anger between and among good men.'"

Methodist papers see in the episode what *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) and *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) call the "essential intolerance" of the papacy. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) quotes the Methodist Bishop Cranston, who makes this comment:

> "The incident serves well to emphasize all I have said or written as to the real significance of the Fairbanks episode. Mr. Roosevelt is not a Methodist, but his toleration of the religious beliefs of others is no greater than that of Mr. Fairbanks, the Methodist. In his Administration as President many of his friends thought that Mr. Roosevelt went beyond the limit of political prudence in trusting and honoring Roman Catholics, but even he had to be put under bonds in Rome. It seems that the Vatican accepts nothing short of absolute submission, including the yielding up of one's social privileges and religious and patriotic fellowships. The introduction of the Methodist Church in Rome as a feature in this last instance is gratuitous. Much as they honor Mr. Roosevelt, our people there had no desire nor purpose to embarrass him by any invitation that would have interfered with his wish to call on the Pope. We were sure that he would not insult us in return for such consideration by submitting to the dictation of our traducers, and he has not disappointed us. Americanism is worth more to the world than papal assumption, and it is the spirit of Americanism that is now again put under ban by the Pope."

There is a sharp challenge contained in Dr. Buckley's statement of the situation printed in the New York *Christian Advocate*:

> "We do not believe that Archbishop Ireland can prove that the general plan and process of the Methodists in preaching to the Italians and forming societies throughout Italy is worthy of denunciation. If Roman-Catholic priests denounce Protestantism in a fierce manner; if they issue tracts and papers which caricature the Methodists or the Baptists, they will provoke without doubt resentment and counter-attacks. The Methodists have a right, under the laws of the Kingdom of Italy, to undertake to prove their position, a right as sacred as is possest by the Roman-Catholic Church. *If the Roman-Catholic Church, anywhere where Methodist missions are found, whether in the Republics of South America, or in Mexico, or in France where we have lately established a mission, wish to bring on a comparison between the morals and methods of the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, they may do so, but they must be prepared for expositions of a kind and extent and a certainty*

which will make them wish they had never challenged the comparison; in fact, in the end it will be not a comparison but a contrast!"

SUNDAY REST IN PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, regarded by some as a modern Nazareth, out of which no good thing need be expected, has surprized the country by a sweeping movement for Sunday rest. The plants of the United States Steel Corporation in Pennsylvania and Ohio were practically closed on Sunday, March 20, against unnecessary labor, and this is to be the order for the future. This example is expected to be widely followed. Indeed, it is already noted that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has ordered a suspension of unnecessary Sunday work on all its lines. "If on Sunday night at bedtime the capitalist class must say, 'Now good-by, God, for six days,'" says a writer in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia), "let it be possible on Saturday night for the laboring masses everywhere to say, 'Now good-by, devil of toil, for one happy day.'" By an order of Mr. E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the Steel Corporation, the spirit of a resolution taken by that body in April, 1907, is to be carried into effect. The resolution reads:

"On motion, it was voted to recommend to all subsidiary companies that Sunday labor be reduced to the minimum; that all work (excepting such repair work as can not be done while operating) be suspended on Sunday at all steel-works, rolling-mills, shops, quarries, and docks; that there shall be no construction work, loading or unloading of materials.

"It is understood that it is not at present practicable to apply the recommendation to all departments, notably the blast-furnaces, but it is desirable that the spirit of the recommendation be observed to the fullest extent within reason."

The humanity of this action will be apparent when it is seen to what conditions the order applies. A statement of these conditions is furnished by *The Survey* (New York):

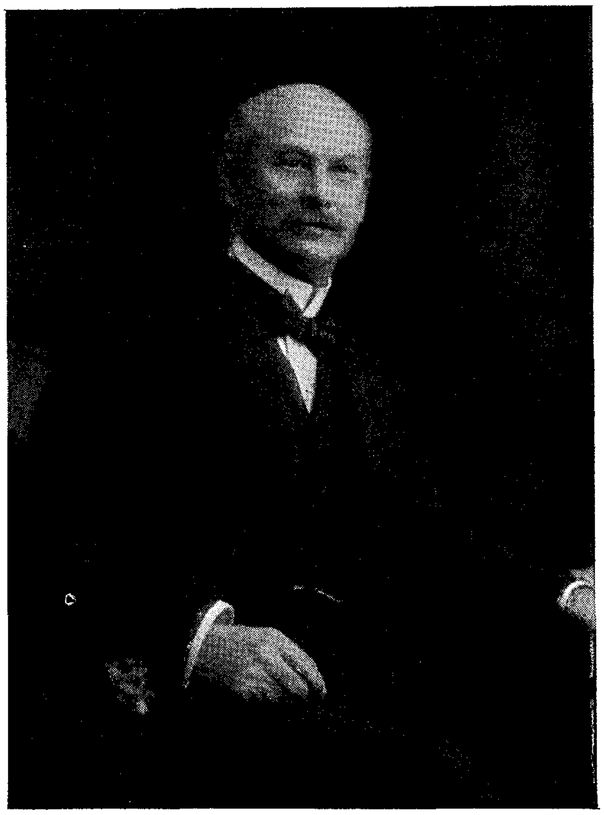
"On the basis of the investigations of Prof. John R. Commons and John A. Fitch, of the University of Wisconsin, the Pittsburg Survey estimated that one steel-worker out of five in Allegheny County worked seven days of the week—1,650 men in the open hearths, 8,000 in the blast-furnaces, and 3,500 in the rolling-mills and yards—a total of 13,000 in the mills and furnaces of the county. This was Mr. Fitch's minimum estimate.

"This Sunday work has been of three kinds. First, in blast-furnaces. These are operated continuously night and day, 365 days a year, and there is said to be large financial loss in closing them down. Second, in rolling steel. The rolls used to be put in operation at 6 A.M. Monday; then they were set going at 12 midnight Sunday, and following that were started up at 6 P.M. Sunday. Every time the hour for beginning work on the rolls was brought forward it called out the workers in open hearths and heating furnaces earlier, in order to get the ingots ready for them. These furnaces have usually been operated by two shifts from Sunday morning straight through to the Saturday night following, altho the full crews have not had to report until noon or later on Sunday. The third class of Sunday work has been of the sort which took advantage of the Sunday lull in routine operations. Sunday has been repair-day. Repairs are made through the week, but in some plants everything that could possibly wait has been left until Sunday, so that no time would be lost in the mills and so that the repair-men would not be endangered or impeded by moving machinery. Sunday has also been a day for cleaning up and for the tardy departments to get evened up with the swifter ones. Often the mills have rolled out the finished product faster than the shears or transportation department could take care of it. Then Sunday has seen great activity for the traveling cranes and narrow-gage or 'dinkey' engines, and when the rolling-mills began again on Sunday evening everything was cleared away, and all departments were ready for another week. Whenever there was construction work of any sort it has been customary for it to go on without interruption seven days in the week. Loading cars and unloading them frequently has continued on Sunday; and for all this work many laborers, cranesmen, engineers, firemen, millwrights, and machinists beside the regular mill watchmen, have been on duty seven days in the week.

"It will be seen that the action taken the past fortnight by the executive officials of the Steel Corporation should eliminate such of this third class of Sunday work as is unnecessary; and much of it is."

The Corporation has 200,000 men on its pay-rolls, and the change is declared to be "national and sweeping in effect." We read:

"The controlled companies include the American Bridge Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Steel and Wire Company, Carnegie Steel Company, Clairton Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, National Tube Company, Shelby Tube Company, Union Steel Company. Acting with Chairman Gary in the matter are President W. E. Corey and Vice-President W. B. Dickson."



ELBERT H. GARY,

Who issued the order that gives one rest day in seven to over 200,000 men in the United States Steel Corporation's mills.

There is so much just criticism of corporations in their various capacities, says the New York *Evening Post*, "that it seems to us only proper to draw especial attention to an unselfish and enlightened act like this one of President Gary and his subordinates." It adds:

"The moral law, if no other, dictates the release of a worker for at least one day in every seven. Indeed, to many workers, this period of recreation is the one thing that makes life bearable. To work 365 days or nights in the year is something that should be expected of no man, no matter what his trade.

"We are aware of the fact that theoretically a man in the mills and furnaces can take a day off if he wants to now and then, but it would be hard indeed to find a foreman who would look favorably upon anything like regularity in this procedure. We are aware, too, that the old argument is brought forward by some managers that many of the workers like to labor without cessation, particularly those foreigners who are over here to acquire sufficient money with which to return to Europe for their old age. But similar arguments have been made from time to time in defense of every abuse of labor. The sweat-shop manager is always certain that if it were not for his kindness of heart or the law, his employees would work day and night. This reasoning will hardly, we think, appeal to Mr. Gary. We believe that the wisdom which dictated the present move will also find a way of releasing blast-furnace men for a day, even if it should require a considerable increase of the working force. . . . It is encouraging proof that the modern enlightened business concern is rapidly acquiring that heart for its employees which it has far too often been without in the past."

DEFENDING PROFESSOR HILPRECHT

"PROFESSOR HILPRECHT has suffered enormously in popular estimation, but it does not appear, from all that can be learned from scholars who are competent to estimate his work, that his scientific reputation has suffered in the least." These are the words of the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), who takes up the whole case against the Pennsylvania scholar as it relates to imputations of spuriousness in his recent find of a tablet which he claims gives the oldest known story of the Deluge, and as it embraces earlier unproved charges. Of the latter Dr. Buckley rehearses that, in 1904, "certain vague charges concerning Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht began to take form among American scholars," and, as a result, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania appointed a committee of investigation. The formulated charges were "literary dishonesty; improper retention of property belonging to the University of Pennsylvania," and "that the finds at Nippur have no just claim to be called a temple library." The committee acquitted the Professor, but, admits the writer, the "decision was not accepted by any one of the accusers, nor has it satisfied several scholars who had no share in making or furthering the accusations." From a study of the evidence and of the history of the case Dr. Buckley deduces the following points:

> "1. The controversy as to whether a library, or a temple library, or no library at all, was found at Nippur is a mere verbal quibble. It depends wholly on the definition of the word 'library.' . . . . .
>
> "2. The charge that Professor Hilprecht retained and converted to his own use any tablets or antiquarian material that should have passed to the University, broke down utterly. . . . . . .
>
> "3. The charge of literary dishonesty was not sustained by the trustees. It was the only charge for which there was any evidence, and it is chiefly on this point that the accusers are recalcitrant. The charge was that, in his books, 'Excavations in Bible Lands' and 'The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania,' Series D, Volume 1, Professor Hilprecht described three specified tablets in such a manner as to leave upon the reader's mind the impression that they had been excavated by the fourth expedition, of which he was director, whereas all three had been purchased from natives by members of the earlier expeditions. Hilprecht's defense was (1) that the books in question were not scientific, but popular, and that, therefore, he had not been careful to give the origin of everything to which he referred; (2) that, tho purchased, he believed the tablets to have come from Nippur, and that, therefore, he was justified in citing them as illustrating the Nippur finds; (3) he produced the tablets before the committee, and showed that they were labeled in his own handwriting as purchased, and with the dates added, and that, therefore, he could not be accused of dishonesty, or of desire to palm these off as his own discovery, else he would surely have falsified the labels. To the lay mind, such as ours, this appears to be an adequate defense, as to this department of research, and to us it does not appear that the committee could do other than acquit on this charge also."

Now that attacks are renewed Dr. Buckley goes into the case of the "Deluge" tablet (treated in our issues for April 9 and 16), and "assures" his readers of "the truth of the following statement":

> "The Babylonian Deluge tablet discovered by Professor Hilprecht is clearly of great importance and is undoubtedly a fragment of a larger tablet. The following reservations are necessary: The translation of its words is in some particulars doubtful, tho in the main almost certainly correct. The additions which Professor Hilprecht has made are, on the other hand, extremely doubtful. He has added in brackets phrases which can not properly be drawn from the words of the tablet. They *may* be correct, but from various authorities, some of the highest grade, we learn the presumption is always against extensive additions to the translation of any ancient text, and in previous cases duplicates have several times shown that proposed additions were wrong, especially of the duplicate creation tablets, which have in several cases shown emendations to be wrong.
>
> "The date of the tablet which Professor Hilprecht has translated is absolutely uncertain. The *only* evidences for its date are the general appearance of the tablet and its paleography, and these are too uncertain in so small a fragment.
>
> "Apart from these two things the strictures by Professors Haupt and Barton are exaggerated and not likely to stand the criticism of the future."

IMPROVING MORALS IN CHINA

CHINA, as every traveler or reader knows, is starting rapidly on the road of progress. The dense clouds of her social ignorance are being dispelled, and she is anxious to become educated. Christianity, with its schools and its sound rules of personal morality and religion, has won many converts. In the Government radical moves have been made to put the country abreast with the times by an improved army and an uncorrupt civil service. But China has begun to realize what the satirist and moralist of the Augustan age so clearly taught, namely, that laws, even imperial decrees, without morals among the people, are unprofitable and vain. The Government, therefore, has begun to wage war against the two worst vices that prevail in the Flowery Kingdom, opium-smoking and gambling. In suppressing the cultivation and sale of the poppy much success has been obtained and efforts are being made to grapple with and check the other vice of gambling, of which W. Nelson Bitton writes in *The Christian World* (London):

> "Every book written about China will tell that the Chinese are a race of born gamblers, and the fact that gambling does play a very great part in the life and finances of the people is sadly true. It is not right, however, to be too quick to suggest that this, or the so rapidly acquired opium habit in China, is indisputable evidence of an especially vicious taste among the Chinese. The Chinese are not by nature evil above all that dwell on the face of the earth. They are the victims of dense ignorance, and the fact is that, over nearly all the Empire of China, when the day's work is done, there is nothing in the form of recreation, and very little in the way of good reading, to fill the spare hours. It can not be doubted that tens of thousands of young men have been driven into the habit of opium-smoking from sheer *ennui*."

There has, therefore, awakened in the minds of many of the Chinese a feeling that the people are becoming depraved, body and soul, by their addiction to opium smoking and gambling. Mr. Bitton describes how readily a response is found in China to the efforts made for their suppression. We read:

> "The public conscience is now being awakened upon this aspect of public morality. Last week I was invited to take part in a meeting organized by men who are not directly connected with any Christian Church, but who are sincerely desirous of assisting in the reformation of their countrymen. Their purpose was to start an Antigambling League, and with this in mind they called a public meeting, which was attended by some hundreds of Chinese scholars and business men, and resolutions were passed in approved public-meeting style, approving of a campaign against the gambling vice. Members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association were asked to assist in the meeting, and to demonstrate by means of games the possibility of recreation without vice. Suitable addresses were given by prominent Chinese, and the chief organizer of the movement is one of the Government education inspectors for the Provinces of Kiangsu and Kiangsi. A Chinese Roman-Catholic teacher gave a violin solo, a Chinese secretary of the Y. M. C. A. rendered two cornet solos, and a Protestant missionary sang to the gathering. The whole meeting was conducted in so orderly and orthodox a fashion that it was scarcely possible to realize how tremendous a reformation in the whole Chinese outlook upon public life this meeting revealed. Twenty years, even ten years, ago such a meeting would not have been within the realm of possibility. To-day we have a class of public moralists arising who have undoubtedly learned from Christianity in their midst the ideals which they are desirous of impressing upon their countrymen."

SUNSHINE AFTER CLOUDS AT THE NEW THEATER

THE New Theater brought its bark to port last week with many of the marks effaced that earlier storms had made. Six months ago the beginnings of this playhouse "seemed perilous indeed," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript,* who has all along been an unprejudiced, withal generous, observer of this enterprise. "Innocent error, selfish motives, and honorable architectural ambition had housed it in an auditorium that might have been far more suitable for its purpose," this writer goes on to reflect. "The presence in the company of two or three spirits who would rule or ruin had torn it with quarrels. . . . Mistrusting or scoffing bystanders, usually with envious self-interest to prompt them, twisted their tongues in their cheeks. Even the loyal and hopeful supporters of the theater had their moments of puzzled alarm. The general public of intelligence, upon whom the future of the theater depended, held dubiously aloof." Such beginnings needed stout hearts at the helm of the ship; but "to bring confusion to the prophets is one of the greatest of human pleasures," observes Mr. Warren in the New York *Tribune.* Since January there has been a silencing of Doubting Thomases and a steady crescendo of approving advocates who found much to praise in "Twelfth Night," "The School for Scandal," "Sister Beatrice," and "The Winter's Tale." How the first thunders of the storm were outridden, the *Transcript* writer describes:

> "The New Theater kept its own counsels, neither whimpered nor chided, tried to see things as they really were, and, above all, worked. So far as it might, it lessened the defects of its auditorium, exaggerated as they soon proved, and made its plans for the remodeling, this summer, of parts of the house. It freed its company from the disturbing forces, and steadily recruited it with players that widened its histrionic resources and heightened its histrionic standards. Tho it was and is hampered by the unwillingness of many a playwright to send even his unusual pieces to its stage, it found in Mr. Besier's 'Don' the most interesting ironical comedy of the year, and in Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife' one of the ablest realistic plays of our theatrical generation. It fulfilled its duty to the classics of English drama in revivals of 'The School for Scandal,' in its true estate, and of 'Twelfth Night,' and then advanced from them to performances of 'The Winter's Tale' that excel in romantic and poetic quality any representation of Shakespeare in our time on the American stage. Of course, there were failures like 'The Witch' and one merely efficient theatrical piece like 'The Nigger.' Most important of all, the New Theater began to attract and to hold the public that it sought, neither 'high-browed' nor 'low-browed,' neither 'uplifters' nor debasers of the theater, but a sensitive, intelligent, broad-minded, and discriminating public of knowledge and taste. Now that public fills its stalls and boxes and makes its galleries no longer yawning space."

The acting at the New Theater has improved from the beginning, says Mr. Warren. "'Antony and Cleopatra' was a wet blanket which took a long time to dry off." But the second piece, "The Cottage in the Air," tho itself accounted a failure, "demonstrated that actors who knew how to speak could make themselves heard with ease," even in a house confessedly too large for drama. The report that the auditorium is to be remodeled during the summer is a matter for congratulation. Mr. Warren believes that the bringing in of outside players to enact the principal parts in the productions has, with one or two notable exceptions, been a mistake.

> "The course has served to emphasize the fact that the New Theater's company of players is unable of itself to supply a competent cast for all the characters in any play yet produced there, with two exceptions, and it has, so far as outward evidence goes, hindered, not helped, the building up of a company. Many years ago the stars of the American stage traveled about the land, finding their supporting casts in the theaters which they visited. Stars now play New York engagements at the New Theater, aided by the company, costumes, scenery, and properties of that house. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe opened their season here in this way with 'Antony and Cleopatra.' Mr. Guy Bates Post came there to play the principal part in 'The Nigger.' Miss Annie Russell came there for the same play, and remained for 'Liz,' 'Twelfth Night,' and the fourth act of 'Brand.' Miss Grace George came there for 'The School for Scandal,' and so did Mr. Matheson Lang, who also played in 'Don' and 'Twelfth Night,' coming from England for the purpose, on his way to a starring tour in Australia. Madame Kalich came for 'The Witch.' Miss Edith Wynne Matthison came for 'Sister Beatrice' and 'The Winter's Tale.' Mr. John Mason came, with his own company, to produce 'A Son of the People,' while 'Sister Beatrice' was in preparation. In a season of thirteen plays ('Beethoven' is not here included) eight stars have appeared in eleven plays. Only two plays were enacted by the New Theater company alone. To be sure, the programs have included the names of the stars among the members of the company of players, but the point is that they were 'members' only for the time being, not permanent 'members,' not even 'members' for a season; they were prominent players filling a New York engagement at the New Theater. The experiment with Mr. Sothern, Miss Marlowe, Miss Russell, and Mr. Lang was not successful. With Miss Grace George and Mr. Post it was justified by their acting. In the case of Madame Kalich, it is believed to have earned her a permanent place in the organization. In the case of Miss Edith Wynne Matthison it has proved to be the best achievement of the New Theater, for it is understood that this delightful artist is to remain here. If she remains, the New Theater will have the distinction of employing the most

Photograph by Alice Boughton.

BELLIDOR AND SISTER BEATRICE.

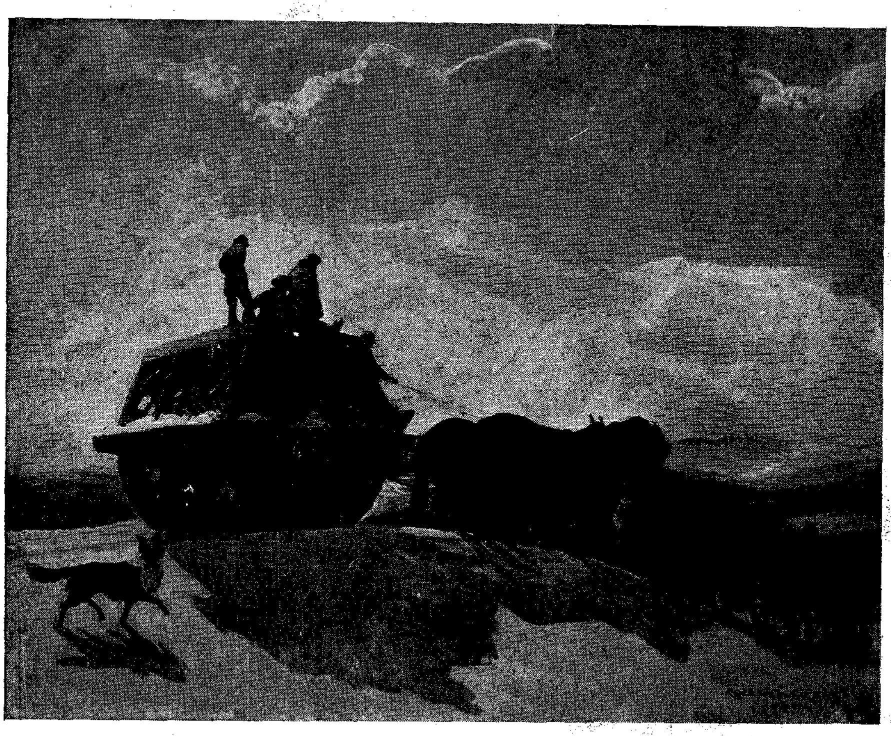
Pedro de Cordoba and Edith Wynne **Matthison** in Maeterlinck's mystical play, "Sister Beatrice," which tells the story of a nun who forsook her heavenly love for an earthly one and returned twenty years later to die at her early post. While she was absent, her place in the convent was taken by the Virgin.

delightful English-speaking actress—next to Ellen Terry—on the stage to-day."

Mr. Frederic McKay, who writes in the New York *Evening Mail*, sees the New Theater company in even brighter lights than Mr. Warren does. We read:

"The New Theater has staged standard plays better than were ever put before present-day audiences. It has offered modern plays that have, as a whole, delighted its patrons. It has shown to its discriminating auditors the vast difference between the haphazard and the skilful in dramatic presentation. But, best of all, it has opened the door to repertoire by establishing a splendid stock company.

"While this organization has not been faultless, it has served as the nucleus of a band of players that will ultimately stand without a rival. If the theater achieves as much in the seasons to come as it has already achieved, and if in the following years the good proves to be cumulative at the present rate, the people of New York—of America, in fact—will ultimately possess a theater national in every sense save in name.



"ROAD BREAKING."

A canvas by Rockwell Kent that is attracting much attention in the exhibition of Independent Artists.

"Furthermore, this is a people's theater. Never was there a playhouse in Manhattan so open to the public as is the New Theater. That it was founded by wealthy men, that it is patronized in part by fashionable folk, that in itself it is structurally a thing of beauty, should count for it and not against it. Its prices are the same as those of any Broadway house, and it should be encouraged as is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or the American Museum of Natural History. If both these are aided by private gifts why, then, should not the New Theater, which expounds a different art, tho one no less necessary or enjoyable, have financial help?

"That the subscribers and the public generally are satisfied with the institution, its aims and its plays, is proved by the fact that renewals for subscriptions have already been received in great numbers. In fact, I state authoritatively that the house will have a much larger subscription list next year than this."

To cap all is this note of loyalty and patriotism from the *Transcript* writer.

"The New Theater has set for itself and attained pictorial and imaginative standards that no playhouse in America and few in Europe assert. It aims to do all things, and it does them, with the intelligence that discriminates in its purpose and the wisdom that orders to accomplishment the execution of that purpose. It has made the drama an art and acting an artistry again in America. A theater again is a house of unflagging artistic achievement. No wonder it has found a public that had but to discover to delight."

INSURGENCY IN ART

WHEN the doors were opened on the first evening of a picture exhibition that is called "an opportunity for individuality," now being held in New York, a crowd stood for hours struggling for admittance. The show was billed as by "the Independent Artists," and the spectacle gave a bantering writer in *The Evening Sun* (New York) a chance to contrast this scene with the exhibit of the "regulars," and ask "Who ever heard of a crowd trying to break into the building in Fifty-seventh Street in its anxiety to see what a winter or spring Academy had to show?" People have come away from the exhibit, giving vent to all sorts of contradictory judgments. "It is not an exhibition of the rejected, nor an exhibition of people who have had their pictures accepted or refused by the Academy," explains Mr. Robert Henri in the May *Craftsman*. "It is not a gathering of kickers of any description, but is an expression of the present tendency in America toward developing individuality." He enlarges:

"Freedom to think, and to show what you are thinking about, that is what the exhibition stands for. Freedom to study and experiment and to present the results of such essay, not in any way being retarded by the standards which are the fashion of the time, and not to be exempted from public view because of such individuality or strangeness in the manner of expression. What such an exhibition desires is all the new evidence, all the new opinions that the artists have, and then their work must either succeed by its integrity or fail from the lack of it. We want to know the ideas of young men. We do not want to coerce them into accepting ours. Every art exhibit should hear from the young as well as the old, and in this one we want to present the independent personal evidence which each artist has to make and which must become a record of their time and a proof of the advancement of human understanding. . . . . . .

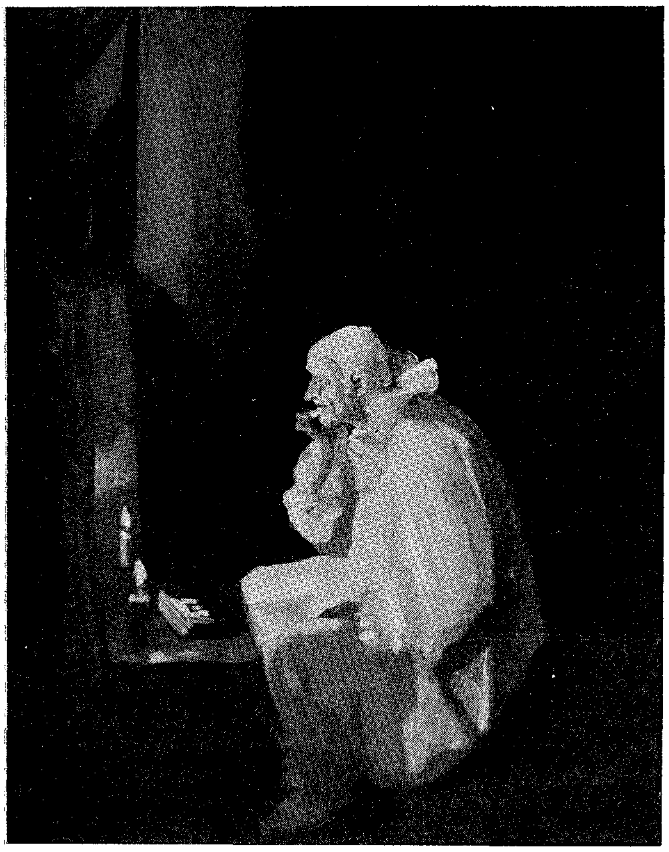
"As I see it, there is only one reason for the development of art in America, and that is that the people of America learn the means of expressing themselves in their own time and in their own land. In this country we have no need of art as a culture; no need of art as a refined and elegant performance; no need of art for poetry's sake, or any of these things for their own sake. What we do need is art that expresses the *spirit* of the people of to-day. What we want is to meet young people who are expressing this spirit and listen to what they have to tell us. Those of us who are old should be anxious to be told the things by those who are to advance beyond us, and we should not hate to see them in their progress. We should rejoice that a building is rising on the foundation that we have helped and are still helping to erect."

There are 264 paintings and 344 drawings in the show, and the names of exhibitors number well over the hundred. Familiar names are Robert Henri, Rockwell Kent, John Sloan, William Glackens, Jerome Myers, Arthur B. Davies, Homer Boss, George Bellows, and other men whose qualities have been analyzed in previous articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Mr. Henri proceeds in the statement of his idea:

"I was at a dinner some time ago and one of the great art critics made a speech, saying, 'What we, leaders, need to develop and encourage in this country is, first of all, technic.' And then the company applauded. But to me it seems that what really matters in this country is the development of mind, which will result most positively in a greater technic than could ever be arrived at by an effort to develop technic itself. . . . I feel, if we had in this country more effort to develop individuality, we should have everywhere among our artists as a result a much greater technic. A man with great ideas will develop the necessary channel to express them adequately, but a man may dig a very wide and deep channel for the expression of ideas and find it always empty. More and more I feel as I go through the many exhibitions of paintings that the pictures known as finished have often been scarcely begun, because there is no great underlying structure in them. They possess no important organization. They may have had a semblance of organization, a mere semblance of structure, but that in the finished picture is plastered over with a kind of surface which, in turn, is closed up and all the rough edges taken off, the individuality smoothed out, the personality obliterated, and the painting finished."

The professional critics view the exhibition with more tolerance than enthusiasm. Mr. Cortissoz, in the New York *Tribune*, thinks that "on every hand the charm and mystery of good painting are sadly neglected." He says:

"Brutal draftsmanship, which has not the distinction of individuality to excuse its brutality; color that is coarse and opaque; a vague feeling of ugliness and a very decided feeling that the lessons of the schoolroom, if followed at all, have not been really assimilated—these are the things which presently provoke the reflection that the Independent Artists decline to recognize the point dividing the professional from the amateur. You can 'spot' the trained artist in this show only too readily. Looking at the sculptures of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Aitken, at the drawings of Mr. Haskell, or at the paintings of Mr. Henri, you breathe a sigh of relief, for you are being addrest in terms of knowledge. The art that is put before you in terms of crudity inclines you to wonder why it was offered at all. Whether from naïveté or from vanity, the Independent Artists have made at least a tactical error. They might better have risked the accusation of intolerance, and, appointing a jury, produced a much smaller exhibition. Even then, we fear, they would not have set the river aflame, but at any rate they would have shown a truer instinct for their own best interests. One thing they have done which will not be relished in some quarters. They have dealt a pretty crushing blow to the hypothesis, so often ventilated with such ardor, that American art needs in New York a larger exhibition building than it now possesses. If this is the best that the Independent Artists can do, we are quite well enough off as we are."

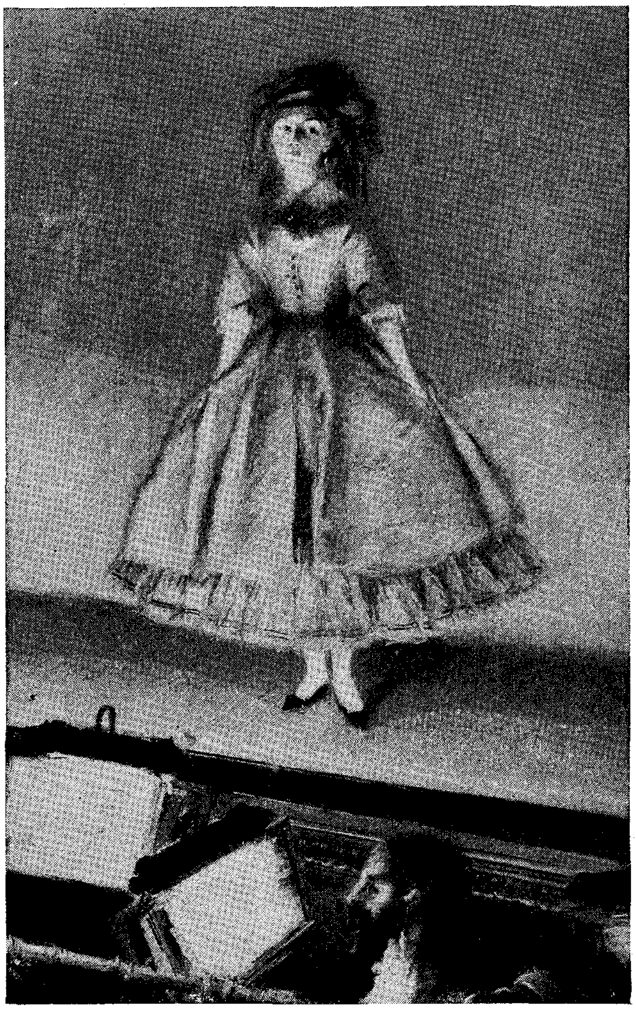


"PIERROT MAKING UP."

One of John Sloan's pictures in the "Independents'" show that justifies the statement that "he is a born ironist."

Mr. Huneker, of *The Sun*, finds the easiest thing to criticize about the show is "its lack of unity, its absence of tendency; in a word, its general futility." He adds:

"As for novelty, why, at Alfred Stieglitz's Photo-Secession Gallery a week ago there was a grouping of the minor spirits of the Matisse movement that were actually new, not mere offshoots of the now moribund impressionists as are the majority of the Independents. However, neither raging abuse nor cool criticism will prove to the muddiers of canvases in Thirty-fifth Street that they ought to be at house- or sign-painting (for the technical lessons involved) or breaking stones on the highway instead of wasting good paint and muscle. Paul Gaguin said that a painter is either a revolutionist or a plagiarist. These young folks have demonstrated their ability to play both rôles with complete complaisance."



"THE STAGE—COSTUME OF 1865."

From an "Independent" painting by Everett Shinn, who is credited with the possession of a distinct whimsical humor.

Mr. Mather, of the New York *Evening Post*, sees here "a great deal of vivacious or positively accomplished work that for one reason or another is never seen in the Academy and rarely elsewhere." He goes on:

"On the large issue, is this ferment of issues promising a new and finer art? it would be sheer folly to give a dogmatic answer. The instinct of one old-fashioned writer is that there is more green, yellow, and red sickness about than positive talent. The newest and most eccentric painting here represented seems, on the whole, the worst, the premature and explosive expressions of inchoate and unrealized impressions. Some dozens of youngsters, who are apparently incapable of an honest graphic analysis of any complicated object, are proceeding assuredly to the kind of synthesis that normally comes with years and wisdom. About the most interesting men there is nothing eccentric except the racy odor of the town. We like that—prefer it to the somewhat faded fragrance of attar of roses and new-mown hay that pervades the Academy. Otherwise Henri, Glackens, Sloan, Myers, Bellows, are merely seeking the forceful notations, the speedy and economical formulas, that, except in times of decadence, have always found favor among born draftsmen. There is a note of impatience in much of this work, and often a rather scornfully detached attitude toward the thing delineated. They are over-afraid of being sentimental, and they miss some of the brooding qualities that go to make lovely paint and pictures of manifold charm. But, at least, much of this work is vigorous. It represents us in certain human realities; it is idiomatic, and it tends to offset the impression made by much official art that we are chiefly wearers of good clothes and wanderers in green fields."

POE'S EARLIEST FRENCH SPONSOR

THE man who was probably the first to introduce Poe to Frenchmen has just died, and no one thought, before it was too late, of asking him to tell the precise details. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* regrets this oversight now that the loss can not be repaired. Felix Tournachon, who was known only by the name he assumed, "Nadar," is probably the man who performed this service by printing, as a "feuilleton" in his newspaper, Poe's "Murders of the Rue Morgue." Unless Nadar, in his unpublished memoirs, tells the story, it will be left, as this writer says, for "some future student of our universities to toil through newspaper-files and countless letters which sooner or later come to publication in France, to unravel the story." The writer in *The Evening Post* says:

> "It may never be known who first thought of introducing this American genius to the French world of literature, where he at once climbed to a height which no other American writer has yet reached. Nadar was the fast and lifelong friend of Charles Baudelaire, and has left a personal little book about him in press. Baudelaire wrote in later years as of 'something singular and all but unbelievable,' the effect wrought in him by Nadar's publication.
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> "'In 1846 or 1847 I became acquainted with a few writings of Edgar Poe; I experienced strange commotion. His works had not yet been gathered together, so I had the patience to get into communication with Americans living in Paris and borrow from them collections of the journals published by Poe. And I found, believe me, poems and stories of which I had thought, vaguely and confusedly and without order, but which Poe had combined and brought to perfection.'
>
> "It was almost a case of the possession of a soul by another's spirit. Baudelaire's French translation is well-nigh as great a literary work as Poe's original, and has consecrated them both among the world's classics. In the midst of the Revolution of 1848 Baudelaire began this task of 'giving Poe to France,' as he wrote Sainte-Beuve; and he kept at it all the rest of his life, for twenty years. In the five thousand letters which Nadar has left carefully classified, Baudelaire must be well represented.
>
> "Nadar was the intimate, as years went on, of Banville, of Victor Hugo and all his followers, of the Goncourt brothers and Alphonse Daudet, and of all that was left of George Sand's family of friends. Gérard de Nerval, another unbalanced genius such as Poe, dined with him a few days before going to his death in the haunts of the Paris misery. He was of the circle of the Princess Mathilde, whom he met at the banker Laffitte's, in Louis Philippe's reign. Barbés initiated him to advanced politics; and when he had to go beyond the Republic to keep his advance he became the bosom friend of the Reclus brothers, who had gone on from the Commune to the prophets of anarchy."

Had Nadar lived sixteen days more he would have been ninety years old, for his birthday was April 5, 1820. "Curious of men and given to stirring up ideas," says the writer we are quoting, "he was acquainted through his long lifetime with all who came to the surface of the Paris whirlpool and with many of the submerged." We read further:

> "Nadar bought a story of Balzac before the forties. He was a successful artist when the Revolution of 1848 cut across his path. In the early fifties he cast on the waters of public opinion the idea of a flying-machine 'heavier than air.' In 1863 he carried his wife and friends in a balloon from Paris to Hanover. He next recouped his shattered fortunes in a photographic studio, which has been known ever since by all who are somebody in Paris. During the siege he organized a balloon service. He was all but shot as a Communist by those who represented law and order. Growing old, he wrote memoirs, not all published."

THE GOLDEN LEGEND OF THE PICTURE SALE

ART standards and American dollars competed riotously at the recent Yerkes sale in New York. If the standards trembled before the golden onslaught there was furnished only another example, as one critic puts it, of the "enormous distinction between the artistic or the esthetic value of a painting and its commercial value." The commercial value is, of course, the price somebody is willing to pay for any work of art. The chief lesson that the Boston *Transcript* sees in such sales is that "the incessantly mounting prices for paintings at the great sales in London and New York are the means of appealing to the popular imagination, of impressing upon the man in the street the importance of the fine arts, in a day when no other criterion would awaken the least degree of attention from that quarter." The sale of pictures, rugs, and tapestries brought a total of $2,034,450, of which sum the pictures alone realized $1,695,550. All previous auction records in this country are thus broken. A canvas by Franz Hals brought $137,000; a Turner $129,000; a Corot $80,500. The New York *Tribune*, however, finds that "the temptation to assign a peculiar significance to the prodigious sum realized at the sale of the Yerkes pictures is easily resisted." It explains this moneyed state of mind in this fashion:

> "It was a large collection, of considerable repute, containing many good pictures, and in view of the current craze for works of art it was natural that the bidding should run high. This seemingly exceptional lavishness in expenditure is really only the logical outcome of conditions which have long been obvious. There are only a limited number of first-rate works by old masters in the world, and most of these are permanently fixt in museums. The few that get into the market are competed for by collectors with unlimited purses, and hence prices soar to a point which makes it impossible to frame any rational scale of values. In order to preserve Holbein's 'Christina of Denmark' and Velasquez's 'Venus and Cupid' for the National Gallery in London it was necessary to raise the respective sums of $350,000 and $225,000. Only the other day Mr. Otto Kahn was reported to have paid half a million for the Hals he has lent to the Metropolitan Museum. On Thursday night at the Yerkes sale a portrait of a woman by the same master fetched $137,000. Figures like these may break records, but they establish no principle save the one that, in an age of luxury, the man of wealth will get what he wants regardless of cost. If he can not get exactly what he wants—say, an old master of the highest rank—he will get the next best thing and still be indifferent to the price."

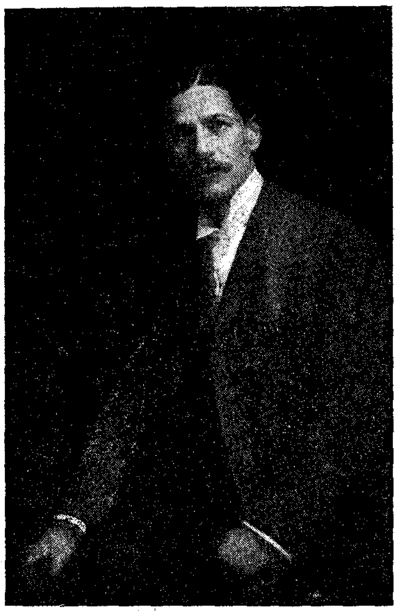
The question of intrinsic values leads *The Tribune* to moralize. The American lover of art, it thinks, "would do well to come to closer quarters with his subject, seeking by study and prudently bought experience to know good painting for its own sake and not for the sake of great names." It adds:

> "Market values, so called, have their place and meaning, but if the collector does not pay the closest attention to intrinsic values, sure discomfiture awaits him. Two lawsuits have recently been reported over transactions in which buyer and seller fell out as to the authenticity of the pictures that had passed between them, and education is the only means of avoiding episodes of the sort. When it is possible for a collector arranging a sale of his pictures to purchase a number of additional works to 'strengthen the show,' thus transforming himself from the amateur into the merchant, it is time for buyers to recognize that in the world of art 'business is business,' and that they must be on their guard. Above all they should buy pictures not for purposes of investment, but because they appreciate their qualities. Then, perhaps it will occur to Americans that, while the old masters are very desirable, so, likewise, are our own painters. No one can regret the results of the Yerkes sale. But it would be a pity if, with so much money to be spent on art, the American painter should be shouldered aside as a negligible quantity. It would be a pity, and a shame."

Adeney, Walter F. New New-Testament Doctrines of Christ. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Alldridge, T. J. A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone, its Progress, Peoples, Native Customs, and Undeveloped Wealth. 8vo, pp. 368. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

With the history of the Kongo Free State fresh in our minds, it is pleasant to turn to the history of England's West African protectorate, which she has held as a Crown colony for over one hundred years. It used to be a great hunting-ground for slave-dealers and kidnappers of negroes. Its unhealthfulness won for it the name of the "White's Man's Grave." The capital, Freetown, was originally built as a sanctuary or place of refuge for runaway slaves. Within the past few years, says Mr. Alldridge, all has been changed. The power of life and death has been taken away from the native chiefs and a railway has opened up the hinterland. The author, having spent "a very large part" of his life as traveling commissioner in Sierra Leone, is very well able to give an exhaustive account of its peoples, native customs, and undeveloped wealth. He opens with a description of Freetown, whose main street is crowded by a heterogeneous crowd bent on trade. Their costumes present "a blaze of color, and yet all is harmoniously blended." The effect of Christian missions is shown by a black lady who is bartering for Gambia cloths, looking-glasses, or loaves. "Ah, sister, we can heap up riches, but we no sabby who go gader them." The most interesting portion of the work is taken up with a description of various chiefs of the hinterland with their wives, their odd costumes, and the change that has come over their manners under the influence of civilization. Suffragettes will think that the negroes of Mendiland are far in advance of Europe, for "some of the native women are rulers, and very capable rulers these women prove themselves to be; such an one was the late Mammy, or, to be more polite, Madame Lebhu, Queen of the Gaura." The women also have their Bundu order, a secret society. A full description is given of the mystic rites of these feminine freemasons, who certainly were guiltless of the license that marked the celebrations of the Bona Dea in the days of Julius Cæsar. Other strange observances are dwelt upon by this writer, such as the sacrifices made to the devil "on account of anticipated war, in the hope that war might not spoil the country; or it was to make the heart of the people good; or for people to get a family. It was for everything that is good and to drive out everything that is bad." These ethnological notes are new and are of great value. The history of the country's advance in civilization, of its trade, of its fiscal condition, and the gradual education and evangelization of the savage form the main interest of the work, which is illustrated profusely. The map appended is based on government surveys of the territory, and a good index is added. As a lucid description of a little-known region Mr. Alldridge's book is a genuine accession to the library.



ALBERT BERNHARDT FAUST,

Author of "The German Element in the United States."

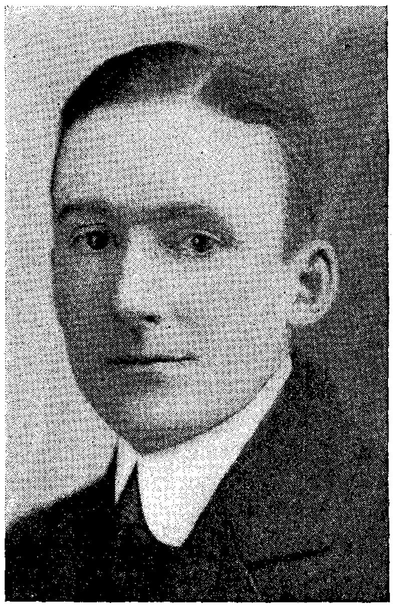
Barnes-Grundy, Mabel. Gwenda. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Baudelier, Adolph F. The Islands of Titicaca and Koati. 8vo, pp. xvi+359. New York: The Hispanic Society. $5.

It is only by slow degrees that South America is yielding up its treasures of archeological interest and its ethnological data to the explorers. Thanks to the zeal and courage of this eminent Swiss scholar, who has really adopted the United States as his mother country, we have, in the present volume, a valuable addition to our knowledge of the ancient civilizations which flourished in the heart of the Andes. After his studies among the native races of New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, and Central America, which enabled him to give to the world a complete account of their life and traditions, Mr. Baudelier has visited Lake Titicaca and the islands situated in it. This is the largest lake in South America, and lies at an elevation of 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the frontier of Peru and Bolivia, each of which States claims a section of its waters. From east to west its length is 130 miles and its broadest width 41 miles. Mr. Baudelier and his wife spent seven months on this remarkable expedition, which was not unattended with danger as well as with many discomforts. "Only those who have resided for some time in that section of Bolivia can appreciate the obstacles it presents to scientific investigations. Climate, nature, and man conspire to impede, annoy, and obstruct." Of the native Indians who have supplanted the contemporaries of Pizarro, he writes:

> "Cupidity, low cunning, and savage cruelty are unfortunate traits of these Indians' character. These traits are not, as sentimentalists would have it, a result of ill-treatment by the Spaniards, but peculiar to the stock. The Aymará Indian is not at all stupid, but the degree of intelligence he possesses seems to be used mostly for evil. Such traits do not necessarily strike the traveler; but, if one were to live with the Indians, they become wofully apparent."

Of the scenery of this tropical lake he says, "It is not a gay picture. Nature is mostly cheerless in that region," which is pervaded by "dismal monotone"; the vegetation is stunted, the color of the landscape dreary. The Indian customs of sacrificing guinea-pigs, and making those they suspect of malignant sorcery into the victims of cannibalistic feasts, are dwelt upon, and this writer relates that, when some Indian insurgents came upon a couple of dolls in a Spanish Governor's house, they took them for some creatures of witchcraft and literally tore the house to pieces. Nor has Mr. Baudelier trusted wholly to his own experiences in giving us information about Titicaca. He has threshed out also all the old Spanish records concerning this little-known region, and at the end of each chapter are given references and extracts from these ancient chroniclers. The folk-lore of the people, their buildings, utensils, pottery, and ornaments are described and shown to the reader in more than eighty illustrations, some of them full colored. At the end of the book is a list of the plants gathered by Mrs. Baudelier on the island of Titicaca, and identified with the assistance of Prof. Nathaniel L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Gardens.



DAVID GRAY,

Author of "Mr. Carteret."

Baugh, Frederick H., and **Schmeisser,** William C. Theory and Practice of Estate Accounting for Accountants, Lawyers, Executors, Administrators, and Trustees. 8vo, pp. 321. Baltimore: M. Curlander.

Benedict, Robert Russell. The Mystery of Hamlet. 16mo, pp. 120. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Blackwood, Algernon. The Education of Uncle Paul. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Blakeslee, George H. China and the Far East. Clark University Lectures. *12mo, pp. 455.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2 net.

Blum, Edgar C. Robert Emmet's Wooing. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 142. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.

Brainard, Eleanor Hoyt. The Personal Conduct of Belinda. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Brewster, Edwin Tenney. Swimming. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 94. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Briggs, Olive. The Fir and the Palm. Pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is the unusual in this dainty story that constitutes its chief charm. We have a romance in which the chief actors are a distinguished New York surgeon and a little Italian lion-tamer. The reader will doubtless start out by thoroughly disapproving of the incongruous situation, but the chances are that, before the completion of the novel, he will have been won over in spite of himself by the piquant Teresita with her irresistible mingling of French, Italian, and broken English.

The book is divided into four parts, entitled, respectively, The Sleep, The Dream, The Awakening, The Quest. The second part relates the romance of Teresita's mother, and is a complete novelette in itself. A poetic bit of prose, it combines a rare degree of sympathy with felicity of expression. Tho in point of time and environment, the mother's and daughter's love stories are different, in the main essentials, one is the repetition of the other.

There will be no tendency to skip any portion of the novel or to leave the story until the culmination of the romance is reached. It moves along swiftly with no tiresome digressions to mar its unity.

Brown, Demetra and Kenneth. The Duke's Price. Pp. 292. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20.

An American author and his Grecian wife have collaborated in the writing of this story of an international marriage. It describes the usual course of such alliances as far as the exchange of the heiress' millions for a title is concerned, but has a far from conventional ending. The novel is written from the European viewpoint throughout, and whatever can be said in justification of the titled aristocrat and his fortune-hunting in America is dwelt upon at length.

The Duc de Longtour is pictured as a noble soul who, curiously enough, has inherited not one of the vices of generations of dissipated ancestors. With all the heroic qualities that go to make up the ideal man, however, he comes to New York with the avowed purpose of restoring the family fortunes at the expense of some girl who can furnish him with the necessary *dot*. To quote his own words, he "barters his name for the condescending gold of barbarians." By an unexpected turn of fortune, he is made independent of his bride's money and the two thus have a chance to gage each other's character correctly. Although the Duke occupies a lofty pedestal, he is about the only man in the book deserving any measure of respect or admiration. The whole atmosphere is redolent of frivolity and intrigue.

The novel does not rise above the mediocre, and it is safe to say that the views herein set forth will hardly meet the indorsement of American readers.

Brown, Katharine Holland. The Messenger. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 38. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents net.

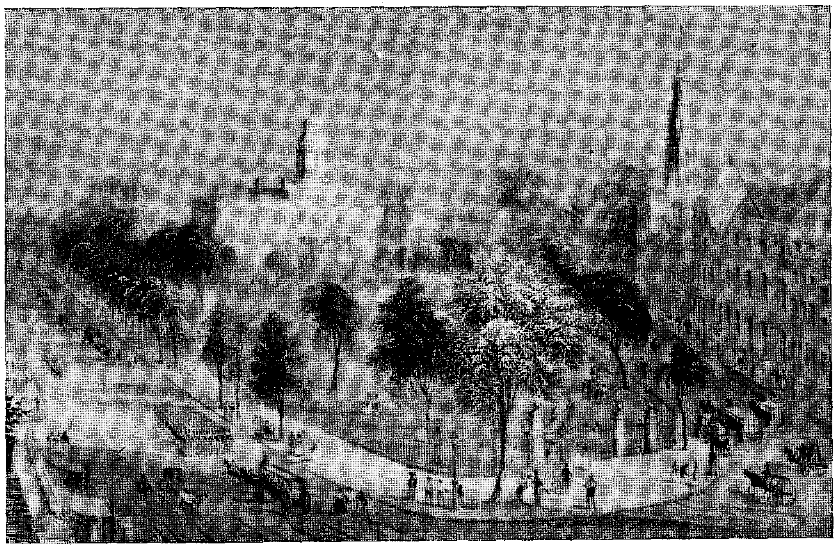
Browne, P. W. Where the Fishers Go 8vo, pp. 370. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

FREDERIC C. HOWE,

Author of "Privilege and Democracy in America."

The fishermen of Newfoundland in very great numbers cross the Straits of Belle Isle, and mooring their vessels, great and small, in the harbors and inlets of Labrador, spend their summers on the fishing-grounds of the North and return with their catch to their homes in the fall. The Rev. Mr. Browne is a clergyman, settled in Carbonear, Newfoundland, and is accustomed each spring to see great numbers of his flock make their annual migration. He evidently is well acquainted with Labrador—"Where the Fishers Go." He writes understandingly of the coast from Château Bay to Nain, and its dreary and rocky desolation is well represented by the abundant half-tones with which his pages are crowded. He says of Labrador:

"The trip to Labrador is unique; to the denizen of the grimy city it bespeaks restful days; to the busy man of affairs it discloses possibilities never dreamed of; to the invalid it brings the balmy breeze of health." He gives full credit to Dr. Grenfell for the splendid work he has done at Battle Harbor, which, in many respects, is the principal settlement on the coast, and his book is the best and most detailed account of a remote section of British North America that we have come upon.



THE HISTORIC CITY HALL PARK, NEW YORK,

As it was before a part of it was taken off in 1867 for the Post-Office building-site, and as the American Scenic Society wish it restored, the proposed scheme for a vast court-house, overshadowing the City Hall in the rear, to be abandoned. See notice of the Scenic Society's pamphlet on the subject, on a later page of this issue, under "New York."

Camp, Samuel G. Fishing Kits and Equipment. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 145. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1 net.

Chapman, Edward Mortimer. English Literature in Account with Religion. 8vo, pp. 578. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Thomas Fuller likens a certain class of people to an ape, which gathered the dry leaves, piled them up over a glowworm, and then warmed his hands with the exclamation, "Ah, ha! I am warm; I have seen the fire." It may be merely an accident that makes us recall this apologue on glancing over Mr. Mortimer's volume, which shows such a great amount of reading, taste, and power of expression. What is most obvious to us is that it is founded on a commonplace and that there is a vast amount of wasted energy in its compilation. He starts with the axiom that "Religion believes in and proclaims the Universe." This reminds us of Margaret Fuller, who, in a moment of exaltation, cried out, "I accept the Universe." "Gad?" growled Carlyle, when they told him of it, "Gad! she'd better."

This writer opens his detailed discussion of his subject with the remark, "Whenever the mystery of life and death asserts itself, a door stands open to the entrance of religion, and the material of literature is ready." He does not exactly say what he means by religion. It is certainly neither revealed religion nor ecclesiasticism. The common dictum of the interaction between religious emotion and poetic or sentimental emotion is beaten out with great earnestness, seriousness, and some eloquence through sixteen chapters, in which English writers from Cowper to Thomas Hardy are put upon the inquisitorial rack and questioned as to their religious faith. It was hardly worth doing. If the author had taken French writers, beginning with Balzac, German writers ending with Sudermann, and Italian writers closing with d'Annunzio, his book, as intended for English readers, might perhaps have been instructive. As regards English readers the present work is almost a piece of futility.

Clow, W. M. The Day of the Cross. A Course of Sermons on the Men and Women, and Some of the Notable Things, of the Day of the Crucifixion of Jesus. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Cullen, Clarence L. The Eddy. Illustrated. 12mo pp. 352. New York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

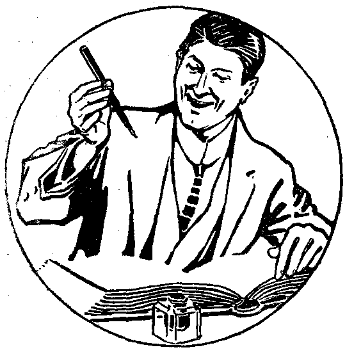
Dawson, Coningsby William. Murder Point. A Tale of Keewatin. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Dawson, Warrington. The Scar. 12mo, pp. 381. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Dawson, William J. and Coningsby. The Great English Short-Story Writers. In 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 each.

These two little volumes containing typical short stories of our best modern authors should be of invaluable help to the amateur writer. Volume I. contains an introductory essay on "The Evolution of the Short Story," and Volume II., one entitled "The Modern Short Story." In tracing

(*Continued on page* 820)



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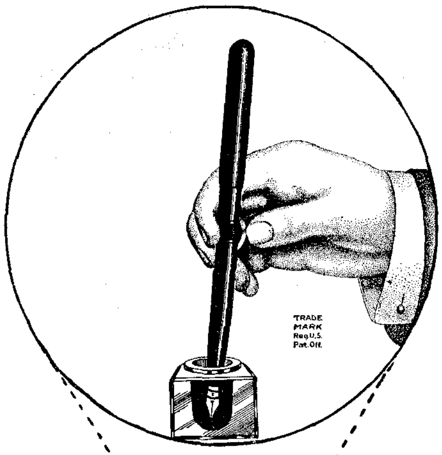
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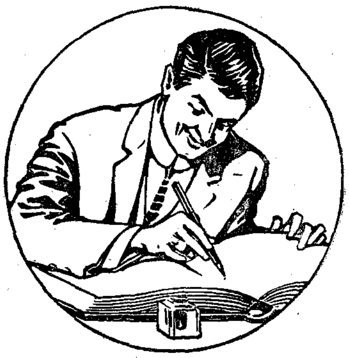
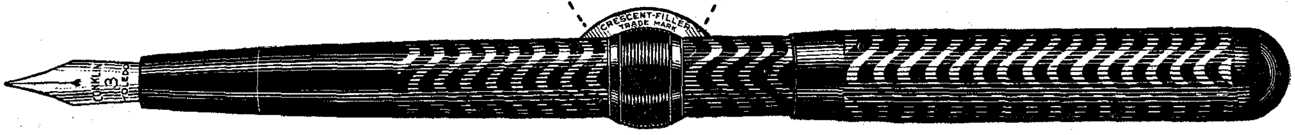


Write Again



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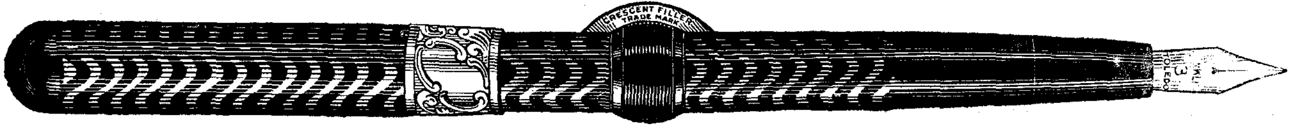

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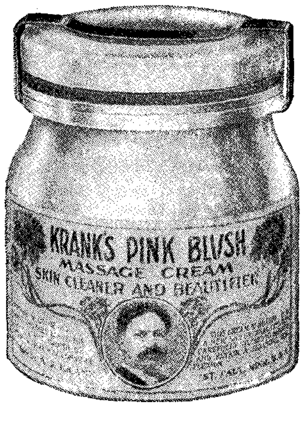

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 818)

the short story to its origin, attention is first called to the fact that the earliest story-writers had something to say. Of technic, as we understand it to-day, they knew little and usually sacrificed style to plot and swiftness of action. The beast-fable with its inevitable lengthy moral was doubtless the first form of the short story. Following this came the Gesta Romanorum, a collection of all sorts and conditions of stories from widely scattered sources, from which Chaucer and other later writers borrowed copiously. Modern literature really began with Apuleius, who is described as the "Kipling of decadent Rome." It is a curious fact that, up to the nineteenth century, the short stories most worthy of the name were written in poetry rather than prose.

The short story is an essentially modern product and of American development. Poe was the first to formulate certain definite rules governing its writing—rules by which his own incomparable short stories were tested acceptably. Among these essentials were the necessity of having the short story complete in itself, the introduction of a single incident, also the element of possibility. The writer points out that, if capable of elaboration into the novel, the short story does not fulfil its purpose. The two are distinct forms of art. "The short story stands related to the novel very much as the vivid impressionist sketch does to the painstaking picture." Of far more importance than technic, however, is the infusion of personality into the short story, for literary finish can hardly compensate for dearth of ideas. The carefully chosen examples are excellent studies in this difficult art.

Dean, Sara. A Discipline of Chance. An Eighteenth Century Love Story. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Denney, James. The Church and the Kingdom. 16mo, pp. 160. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Devereux, William, and **Lovell,** Stephen. Raleigh, A Romance of Elizabeth's Court. Founded on the Successful Drama, "Sir Walter Raleigh," as played by Lewis Waller. With Illustrations from Scenes therein. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Dewe, J. A. Psychology of Politics and History. 8vo, pp. 269. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

In this interesting work the moral and religious character of a nation are set forth as really the prime elements in its progress or decay. Buckle set forth to write a history of civilization from a purely materialistic standpoint. Father Dewe believes that nations are doomed to change. The internal condition and external relations of the nations are constantly undergoing vicissitudes. But the fundamental principles of all this movement are not external. They do not depend on geographical position, natural resources, or climate. "The causes affecting the being of society are more profound in their nature and to be found rather in the thoughts and feelings that pervade the great mass of society." He supports this contention by a reference to ancient and modern history, and treats his subject with great breadth, learning, and liberality of view. His spiritual and intellectual view of the effects of paganism on national life, of Christianity, and the effects of international intercourse is sincere and stimulating. In his appendix he treats of geographical influences.

The author's generalizations will strike many people as founded on a sound basis. In the evolution of a nation it is heredity, not environment, that has the prevailing power. But what of Ireland and Spain, upon this hypothesis?

Dewey, John. How We Think. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Dods, Marcus. Footsteps in the Path of Life. Meditations and Prayers for Every Sunday in the Year. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

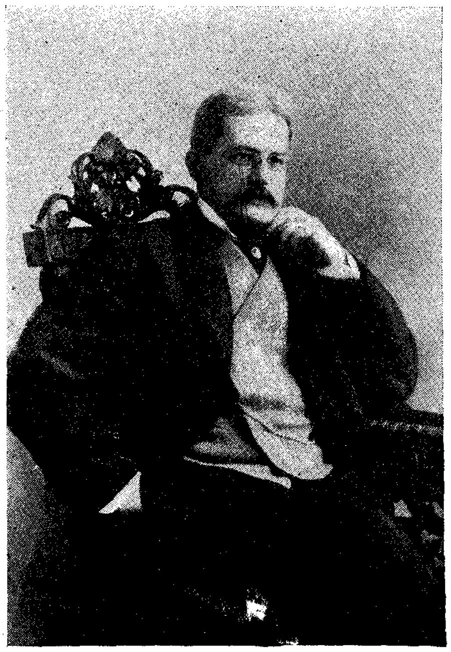
Dods, Marcus. Christ and Man. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Doubleday, Roman. The Red House on Rowan Street. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Elson, Henry W. Comets: Their Origin, Nature and History. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 54. New York: Sturgis & Walton. 50 cents net.

Evans, Robley D. An Admiral's Log. 8vo, pp. 467. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

The greatest of American and English sailors have been very sparing in personal reminiscences, but the fashion of the day is so far indulgent to the curiosity of civilians that Grant and Evans have happily consented to tell the story of their adventurous lives. Admiral Evans is a good story-teller, if we may not call him exactly a spinner of yarns. His book, "A Sailor's Log," has prepared the public to welcome the present volume, which continues the tale of his life from the point at which "A Sailor's Log" left off. A great deal has taken place in the naval history of this country since 1899. In fact, Admiral Evans may be said to represent the new navy of electricity and steam which has only recently come into existence. He is the great modern sailor who represents the new order of things. In this work he tells us many incidents of his sojourn in the Philippines. His style is racy and often even funny. From the Philippines he goes to China at the time a foreign army was



FRANCIS E. LEUPP,

Author of "The Indian and His Problem."

(*Continued on page* 822)

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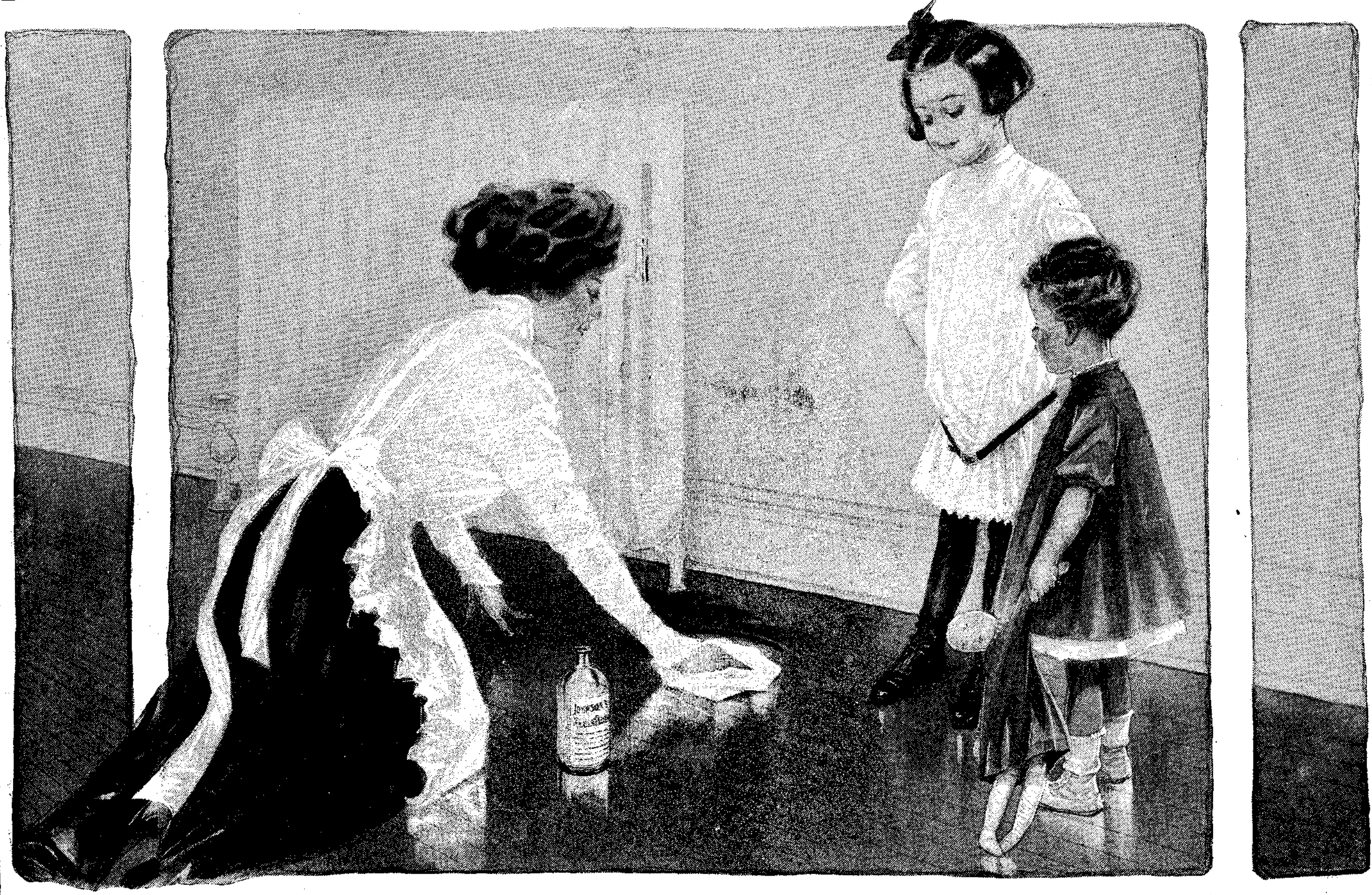

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(*Continued from page* 820)

investing Peking and Asia was being shaken up by the "devils" from America and Europe. It was at the express request of the German Government that the Admiral acted as special escort of Prince Henry of Prussia when the latter made his tour of the United States. Of course the main interest of the work centers on the circumnavigation of the globe by the great American fleet. The writer of this autobiographical sketch relates with minuteness, yet with modesty, the movements of the ships from the moment they left Hampton Roads. He describes their welcome at every port where they touched, whether American or foreign. The book is well illustrated and is of distinctly historical as well as personal interest.

Every-day Ethics. Addresses Delivered in the Page Lecture Series, 1909, before the Senior Class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. 12mo, pp. 150. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.25 net.

Faust, Albert Bernhardt. The German Element in the United States, with Special Reference to its Political, Moral, Social, and Educational Influence. In two volumes. 8vo, pp. 501, 605. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50 net.

It has become known to most students of American history that the German element in our population, now so extremely large, by no means first dates, in its importance, from a period within the memory of men now living. The general public, however, can not be said to have been aware of this fact in the making of the Republic. Professor Faust, in writing on this theme, has seized upon a topic which long since might well have engaged the attention of an industrious and capable writer. It is fortunate that the work has now fallen to hands so competent. In two large volumes, constructed on modern historical lines, fully authenticated and well arranged, he has produced a work which will commend itself to critical as well as popular reading.

Professor Faust, in an introductory chapter, dealing with the earliest Germans who came to our shores, states that, not only were there Germans in the settlements of Port Royal (1562) and Jamestown (1607), but that one is known to have been with Leif Ericson at his coming in the eleventh century. In the New York colony he claims as German Peter Minuit, who purchased the island from the Indians, and Jacob Leisler, the martyred defender of the popular cause. The first permanent German settlement dates from 1683, when was founded, in what is now Philadelphia, the place still called Germantown.

Next in importance came the immigration from the Palatinate which ensued upon the desolation of that country under the wars of Louis XIV. Here occurred an incoming even more important than the one which had founded the settlement in Germantown. The earliest of the Palatines were under the patronage of Queen Anne of England, and came to New York, settling first in the Hudson Valley and then in the Mohawk, where descendants of theirs still live in considerable numbers. The upper part of the Mohawk Valley was, in fact, completely dominated by this German influence for a period of perhaps eighty years. After the influx from New England began after the Revolution, and when the building of turnpikes had followed, those older pioneers became sub-

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Professor Faust proceeds then in many chapters to take up later immigrations from the Old World, as well as the migrations of German-Americans to southern and western parts of the country. In this way he finds material for chapters dealing with Germans in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the States of the Northwest. In the second volume he discusses, first, the number of persons of German blood now existing in our population, and then, in a series of well-thought-out chapters, sets forth the various influences exerted upon us by Germans, doing this with special reference to agriculture and manufactures, political affairs, education, music, the fine arts, literature, and social life.

Gardner, Sarah M. H. Quaker Idyls. Frontispiece. 10mo, pp. 283. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1 net.

Garland, Hamlin. Cavanagh. Forest Ranger. A Romance ot the Mountain West. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Garvice, Charles. The Fatal Ruby. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: George H. Doran Co.

Gayley, Charles Mills. Idols of Education. 8vo, pp. 181. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

The "idols" meant by Professor Gayley are not the Baconian idols—false shadows and mere specters, but the idols mentioned by the prophet Hosea in the text he takes for his motto, "Ephraim is joined to idols." But he does not continue the prophet's words "let him alone." This writer will not let the American parent, student, and teacher alone, but gives some very excellent advice about the shallowness, the sham, and the vanity of certain methods of education. The book is brief but terse and axiomatic in style, and doubtless has a useful mission before it.

WILLIAM J. TUCKER,
Author of "Personal Power."

Gerry, Margarita Spalding. The Flowers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 39. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

Gibbs, George. Tony's Wife. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Gray, David. Mr. Carteret. Pp. 218. New York: The Century Co. $1.

The author of "Gallops No. 1" and "Gallops No. 2" evinces the same love of horses and hunting in the present book as

For Baby's Safety—For Mother or Grandma's Comfort—For Father's Luncheon at Office or Factory

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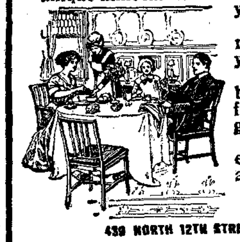

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in these former efforts. Enclosed within the attractive covers of a slender little volume are an even half-dozen stories, four of which deal with one Mr. Carteret, a wealthy New York horseman. The scenes are laid in England and New York in an atmosphere of love and sport. Mr. Carteret's own romance is prettily told in the sketch called "With a Locket," while "The Case of the Evanstons" reveals his good offices in reconciling a young married couple on the verge of a separation. "The Matter of a Mashie" shows how golf once served certain business ends; while "The Medal of Honor Story" gives one a glimpse of American courage against a picturesque Japanese setting.

The author is wise enough to leave something to the reader's imagination. He writes in a bright, breezy style, and this collection of stories may be recommended as a pleasing means of filling in spare moments.

Hammond, Captain Harold. West Point. Its Glamour and Its Grind. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Cupples & Leon Co.

Howe, Frederic C. Privilege and Democracy in America. 8vo, pp. 315. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Howe maintains in this treatise that there is a privileged class in this country, and that the existence of such a class is a menace to, if not the destruction of, pure democracy. It is true that there always has been a privileged class. The earliest class of privilege which appears in history is that of those who conquered weaker nations and enslaved their populations. As the world grew more civilized and Christianity taught humanity, slavery was gradually abolished and disappeared even from Russia. But this did not abolish the evil of privilege. The slavery system was succeeded by the feudal system, and retainers took the place of slaves. Retainers fought the battles, tilled the fields, carried on the arts and trades, and dug the mines of their feudal lords. In these later days the spirit of democracy is abroad in the world, and it is authoritatively asserted that "all men are equal." But, declares Mr. Howe, the true democracy has not yet come, for the age of privilege is not yet past. Democracy, such as we have it, is not the real freedom for the people which the word implies. There is no real freedom but industrial freedom and a privileged class has at present full control of the industries. How is this condition of things to be thoroughly remedied? Mr. Howe answers "by imposing a single tax, and that on land only." We may quote his words as follows:

> "Labor and capital would be free from all taxes. There would be no barriers to trade, no tribute on wealth. Only the landlord would disappear as a claimant in distribution. He now performs no useful service. He would then receive no compensation. Rent would flow to society, and society in turn would be divided into two claimants, labor and capital, and they would meet in the struggle for the division as they meet now in every new country, where the worker is free to choose whether he will work for himself or for another. And the experience of all new countries, where land is free, demonstrates that labor is dominant in distribution."

It has, however, been asked whether land is not capital, and why labor should be "the dominant partner" in distribution. Mr. Howe answers neither of these questions, and the book ends without answering another question—how is this change in taxation to be brought about?

Irwin, Will. The House of Mystery. Pp. 232. New York: The Century Co.

An attempt to expose a New York medium, involving the success or failure of a young man's suit for the hand of a charming girl—this is, in brief, the outline of the novel, "The House of Mystery." Dr. Blake, the lover, is a young surgeon just home from the Philippines. He desires to wed Annette Markham, the niece of the medium, but is restrained by the inexplicable antagonism of the older woman and a certain elusive mystery surrounding the younger. Convinced that some professional trickery is at the bottom of the trouble, he hires Rosalie La Grange, another medium, to spy upon the aunt. Rosalie is quite the best character in the book, a clever combination of fraud and sincerity, kindness and vulgarity. Admitting the existence of the "real thing" in the spiritual realm, she yet maintains that "mediums are a set of pipe-dreamers as a class." Her investigations bring on an exciting climax. Robert Norcross, a prominent financier, is the victim of the medium's machinations at the time, also the dupe of a broker, who makes use of his credulity to further his own financial schemes. How Annette has likewise been an unconscious victim and is finally rescued from the aunt's baleful influence, all of which is entertainingly told.

The book shows familiarity with the methods commonly employed by irresponsible mediums. It shows no disposition to delve deeply into the matter of spiritualism, however, nor even to consider it seriously. Rather, the author has made use of "the house of mystery" as a picturesque background for a very readable story.

Kent, Charles Foster. The Sermons, Epistles, and Apocalypses of Israel's Prophets from the Beginning of the Assyrian Period to the End of the Maccabean Struggle. Maps and Chronological Charts. 8vo, pp. 516. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 net.

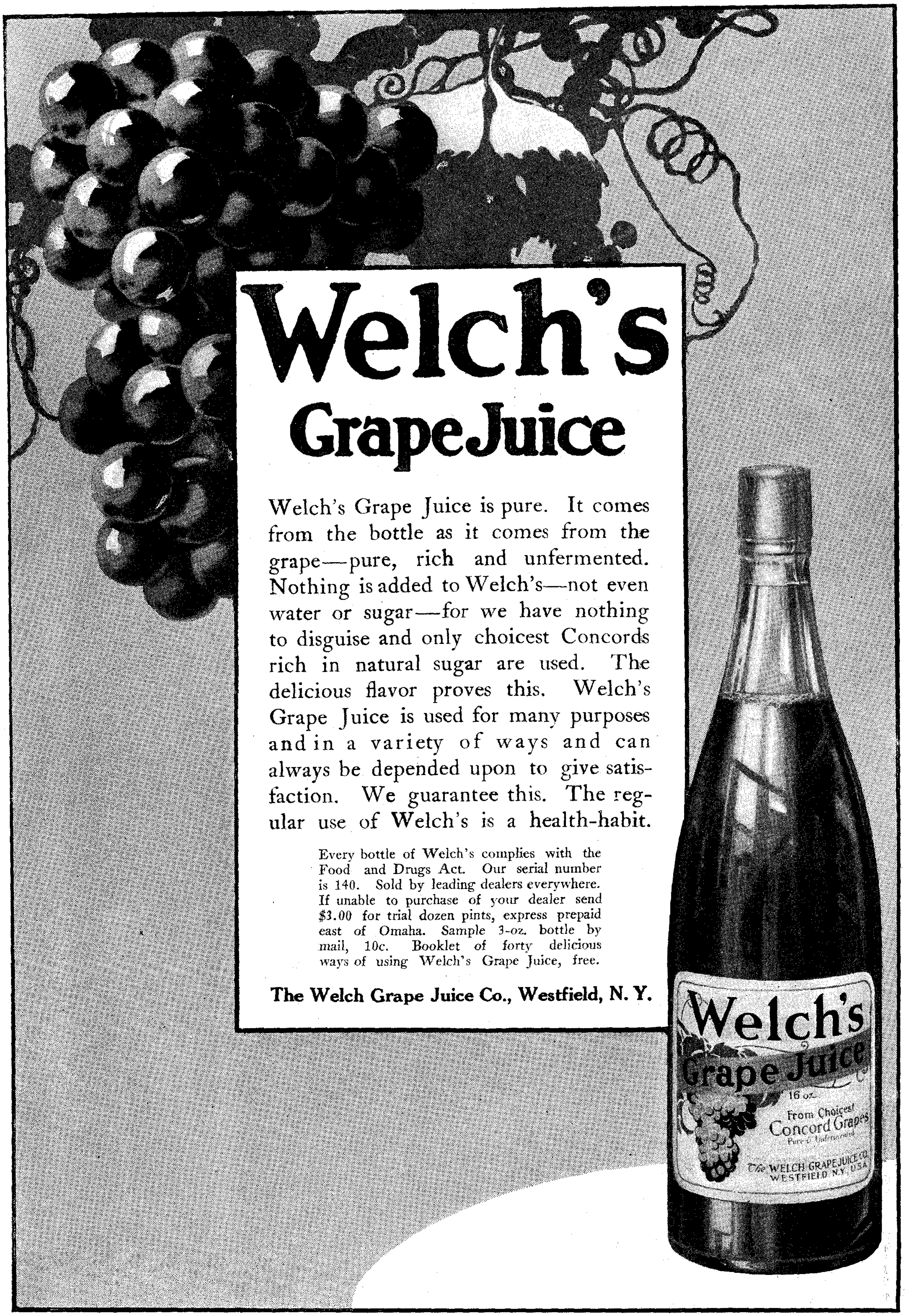
Keyser, Harriette A. Bishop Potter, The People's Friend. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

Kipling, Rudyard. A Song of the English. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $7.50.

The rich red-and-gold binding, and exquisite illustrations of this new edition of "A Song of the English," form a fitting setting for its stirring, martial verses. They are divided into seven related but separate poems. The first, introductory in character, is followed by "The Coastwise Lights," descriptive of England's farewell and welcome home to her mariners; "The Song of the Dead" revealing the enormous sacrifice of her sons on land and sea; "The Deep Sea Cables," an expression of rejoicing at the union of her widely scattered possessions; "The Song of the Sons" and "The Song of the Cities," a review of the history of her representative commercial centers, and "England's Answer," a summary of national characteristics. The spirit of England breathes in every line of this patriotic tribute.

It is fortunate that so able an illustrator as Mr. W. Heath Robinson has been secured to interpret "A Song of the English." There are thirty full-page colored illustrations, mostly of a symbolic nature; besides numerous black-and-white draw-

(*Continued on page 826*)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LATHERS BETTER THAN YOUR OLD BRUSH: Made of choicest Beau Blanc French Bristles blended with PURE Badger Hair in just the right proportions to give elasticity and best lathering qualities. Bristles are vulcanized in hard rubber—can't pull out. Open handle of hard rubber at right angles. As handy as a hair-brush and you can hang it up.

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MASSAGES THE FACE WHILE LATHERING: No time lost. Delicate, pleasant and sure in its invigorating, skin-strengthening benefits. Prevents blackheads and improves the complexion by cleaning out the pores. Cures ingrowing beard and banishes skin troubles.

Used with shaving stick, powder, cream or mug, the LUXURY gives more satisfaction in shaving than any other toilet article ever devised.

BOOK—"Well Lathered is Half Shaved"—FREE

This book tells the correct way to apply lather and use a razor. Send your dealer's name.

If your dealer hasn't the LUXURY LATHER BRUSH, send us **$3.00** and we will send one prepaid by return mail. Use it a *month* and *test* our claims; then if you are willing to part with it return the brush and we will refund your money. Write us.

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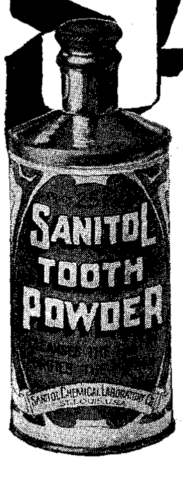

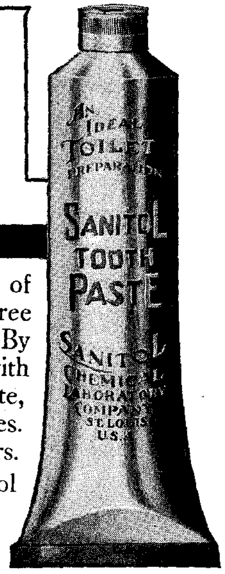
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25c. wherever toilet articles are sold.

Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co. St. Louis

(*Continued from page* 824.)

ings. The artist has shown a happy faculty of catching the poet's mood and thought, with the result that the text and illustrations form a rare combination of literary and pictorial art.

Leupp, Francis E. The Indian and His Problem. 8vo, pp. 639. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

The ex-Commissioner for Indian Affairs shows in this book how admirably fitted he was for the work which his country entrusted him with. He admires the aborigines, with their capacity for the attainment of lofty character, their aristocratic pride of race, their courage and fortitude. Mr. Leupp has made a careful study of the Indian problem which has recently sunk into the background in view of the problem presented by the emancipated negro of the South. By frequent association with the Indian as he is at present he knows all the advantages and disadvantages of the reservation system. He condemns the idea that the Indian, while comporting himself with propriety, should be forbidden to pass beyond the boundary of the territories allotted to him. He should enjoy the freedom of the American citizen in this respect. He shows that the Indian is capable of making, keeping, and shrewdly investing money. He points out what the Indian needs in the way of practical education. Yet he disbelieves in the coming of any Indian Booker Washington. This conclusion of his is based on the fact that the negro people form a solid unit which has been made more universal by their enslavement to one race of white men. This makes it possible to handle them as a whole, to prescribe one system of education for them, and to address them in one language. The Indians, on the contrary, are not only divided up into various nations, each with its customs, its language, and even its religion, but they are at different stages of civilization (judged by the American standard) and in many cases even their costume is primeval, altho they are rapidly falling into line under the influence of missionary and educational work among them. Sympathy and common sense underlie the conclusions arrived at by the author of a remarkable book.

McDonough, Rev. M. V. The Chief Sources of Sin. Seven Discourses on Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Anger, Gluttony, Envy, Sloth. 16mo, pp. 114. New York: John Murphy Co. 75 cents.

McSorley, Joseph. The Sacrament of Duty and Other Essays. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: The Columbus Press.

We are sorry that this bright little book, which is intended to encourage the aim at high ideals in life, should be disfigured, at least on the outside, by a title that seems pretentious. We do not understand the metaphor by which duty should be called a sacrament. Nevertheless, we must give praise to the candor and open-mindedness of these clever essays, nine in number, from which people of all denominations may glean much sensible advice and even comfort. The author is a Paulist Father, president of St. Thomas College at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Marks, Jeannette, and **Moody**, Julia. A Holiday with the Birds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

Marshall, Edward, and **Dazey**, Charles T. In Old Kentucky. A Story of the Bluegrass and the

(*Continued on page* 828)

"Behind the Scenes"

Time—One hour before the "curtain goes up."

Place—Any one of several million homes where Pompeian Massage Cream is used.

The Cast—A man and wife who insist on being "Pompeian Clean" before "being seen."

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Don't! Don't! Don't! If you are seriously interested in possessing a clear, fresh complexion, you **must not confuse** Pompeian Massage Cream with "cold" or "grease" creams. The latter have their uses, and we have not one word to say against them.

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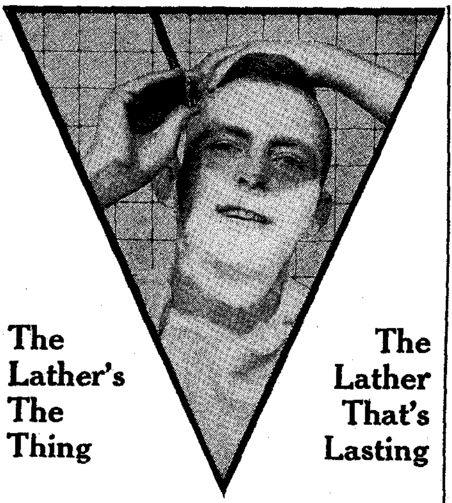

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ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING

Johnson & Johnson

Dept. 4-C, New Brunswick, N. J.

(*Continued from page 826*)

Mountains, Founded on Charles T. Dazey's play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

New York, A Brief History of the City Hall Park of. With an Appeal for its Preservation. 8vo, pp. 40. With Frontispiece and Map. New York: The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building.

Among the good influences working for the preservation of the New York City Hall Park against its threatened invasion by a huge building to be used as a county court-house, the American Scenic Society has been a leader. The present pamphlet is issued as part of its work in increasing the protest of public-spirited citizens against that invasion. It appears from this pamphlet that the area of the park fifty years ago comprized 10¾ acres, whereas now, owing to the invasions already made, it comprizes only 8½ acres. The proposed court-house would reduce the unoccupied space by perhaps one-fourth of the 8½ acres. A further harm would be that it would quite overshadow the present City Hall—"one of the architectural treasures of the city." The author of the pamphlet regards as "the crowning disaster to the park," the use of it by the Federal Government as a site for the post-office. This disaster dates from 1867.

The writer has compiled a mass of interesting historical information concerning this plot of ground. It has been virtually a park ever since the Dutch settled on Manhattan Island, when they used it as a common field for the pasturage of cattle. In 1687, under the Dongan Charter, it was granted to the corporation of the city by the Duke of York, being then "a wild, uncultivated tract on the outskirts of civilization." Among the notable associations of the place are the execution, on or overlooking the park, of Lieutenant-Governor Leisler and his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, in 1691. On the site of the City Hall, in 1736 was erected an almshouse which long remained there. In the northeast corner was erected, soon after 1757, a new jail, afterward known as the Debtors' Prison, then as the Register's Office, and in recent times as the Hall of Records. This building was not demolished until 1903. The City Hall Building dates from 1803, when the first foundation stone was laid. When completed it was often referred to as "the finest public edifice in the United States."

The park has often been associated with great public affairs. When the Dutch fleet arrived in 1673 to possess itself anew of the city, 600 men who had landed on the island were formed in battle-line in this park, and thence marched to the city, which lay below Wall Street, and secured its surrender by the English. For long years the park continued to be a popular rallying-place. Here under the English were celebrated the King's birthday, the Gun-powder-Plot discovery, and other anniversaries. During the Stamp-Act troubles, mass-meetings were held there, and the Lieutenant-Governor was burned in effigy. When the act was repealed a mass-meeting was here convened to celebrate the event. The park became a rallying-place for the Sons of Liberty during the Revolution, and here were erected several Liberty Poles, each of which, from time to time, was torn down by English sympathizers. In the last instance armed conflict ensued at John and William Streets, where was fought the Battle of Golden Hill, in which, as many historians assert, was shed the first blood of the Revolution. In 1774 a mass-meeting protesting against the Boston Port Bill was held in the park.

After the evacuation of Boston, 1776, when the seat of war was transferred to New York, these grounds became a camping- and drilling-place for American troops, the space being barricaded. Here Alexander Hamilton, in 1776, first appeared publicly as a captain of artillery, and soon afterward first met Washington, whose close associate he afterward became, not only in military but in State affairs. Here in 1776 was read the Declaration of Independence, soon after its adoption in Philadelphia, and from here, after the reading of that document, a joyous crowd marched down to Bowling Green, where they hauled from its pedestal a leaden statue of George III., which afterward, by the melting process, was converted into bullets with which to pelt British soldiers. After the Revolution the City Hall Park became a center of almost every public demonstration that occurred in the city. Here was given a reception to Lafayette; here was the scene of the Erie-Canal celebration; the Croton-Water celebration; the reception to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., and many other notable ceremonies.

The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that the Federal Government occupies a large part of the original park grounds for a post-office, but only on condition that the building shall be used for no other purposes than a post-office and court-house. Apparently the only hope of restoring the park to its original condition by the demolition of the post-office building, as advocated by the Scenic Society, lies in the eventual abandonment of the site for Federal uses. The price paid to the city for the ground by the Federal Government was only $500,000. It seems not unreasonable to hope that, at some day not far distant, the Federal Government may be induced to restore the land to the city for the sum originally paid, the building being demolished, and the sit once more converted into park grounds. A better solution still would ensue, if the Federal government were to abandon the site.

Preble, Henry. Translated by. The Source of "Jerusalem the Golden." Together with Other Pieces Attributed to Bernard of Cluny. Introduction, Notes, and Annotated Bibliography, by Samuel Macauley Jackson. 12mo, pp. 207. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.38 postpaid.

Pulitzer, Ralph. New York Society on Parade. 8vo, pp. 141. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.

Society on parade is society in evening dress. It is, in fact, the aristocracy of the metropolis at play, whether at dinner, at the opera, or at a ball. For there is an aristocracy in New York, this writer assures us, "whose elevation" is not anything inherited, but is "largely artificial"; for, "in New York, the constant contortions of society are indispensable to create and maintain a precarious upper class." These "contortions" include dinners at half-past eight. He describes the details of these feasts, "the first fifteen minutes of which are generally their best, for hunger is essentially a spontaneous emotion." There appears, however, to be nothing in New York dinners to distinguish them from those of Paris or London. Dulness is cosmopolitan, and as in Europe, so in

(*Continued on page 830*)

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Dogmas and theories have been replaced by principles and *facts*—facts based upon exact knowledge of the processes of life. Thus superstition has retreated before the illuminating torch of knowledge—*science.*

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And here we have a fact of profound significance, for unto Sanatogen the best scientific minds have given their unqualified approval through the great clearing-house of medical thought—the leading medical journals. The accompanying extracts are selected at random from over 120 original contributions, all commending the unique reconstructive, nerve-building properties of Sanatogen.

Welded together with this unimpeachable chain of evidence are the privately expressed, written opinions of over 12000 physicians the world over—the encomiums of scores of men and women in the forefront of public and social life, names that stand for the best in human thought and progress.

When, therefore, the proprietors of Sanatogen commend to all nerve sufferers its health-giving properties, they are not advancing claims or theories, they are treading upon the sure ground of *knowledge and facts.*

Sanatogen comes to you as a fine white powder that can be easily dissolved and taken in daily beverages, water, milk, cocoa, etc. It is a distinct entity, perfectly combining pure albumen and glycophosphate of sodium the basis of nerve and cell construction. It supplies the body in perfectly assimilable form the very fibres of nerve strength and endurance. All good druggists sell Sanatogen.

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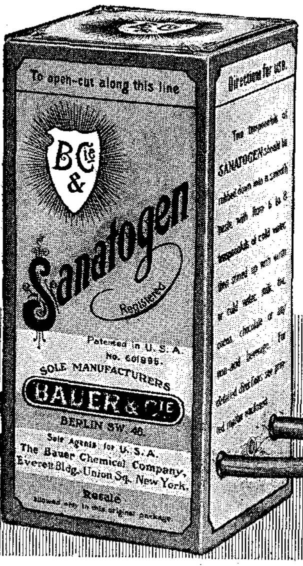
Dr. C. W. Saleeby, whose writings on the subject of Eugenics have lately attracted so much attention, has just written an essay entitled "The Will To Do," in which he traces the exact relation of Sanatogen to the needs of modern man. This interesting publication will afford you a profitable half-hour's reading, since it conveys a message that is as interesting as it is important to everyone subject to "nerves." Write for a copy to-day.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"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin), and have obtained excellent results."—(From "*Zeitschrift für diätetische und physikalische Therapie,*" Berlin.)

". . . The cases, which were selected from a large series because of their severity, offered an excellent illustration of the rapid and efficient action of Sanatogen in promoting nutrition, increasing the appetite and favoring assimilation."—(From "*International Journal of Surgery,*" N.Y.)

"A better cell reconstituent can hardly be imagined; for the casein and glycerophosphate in combination fulfill every condition demanded by the physiological chemist as well as by the clinician for perfect nutrition either in health or disease."—(From "*Therapeutic Medicine,*" New York.)

"When there is gastric trouble with vomiting or sickness Sanatogen is in my experience the best of artificial foods, easily retained and easily assimilated."—(From "*The British Medical Journal,*" London.)

"In cases of neurasthenia, Sanatogen is a most potent factor in building up the body tissue. I have proved it time after time."—(From "*The Journal of the British Homeopathic Society.*")

"It is probably in cases of weakening or exhaustion of the nervous system, accompanied by various forms of mental and bodily inefficiency, that Sanatogen proves most useful. Rest, an outdoor life, and Sanatogen will often effect a cure.—(From "*The General Practitioner,*" London.)

"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."—(From "*Medical Times,*" London.)

"The favorable results of my observations have convinced me that Sanatogen is fully deserving of the popular designation "nerve food."—(From "*Medizinische Klinik,*" Berlin.)

(Referring to the treatment of certain cases of extreme physical debility) . . . "I have been using Sanatogen with the greatest success during the last two years."—(From "*The Lancet,*" London.)

"We certainly possess in Sanatogen a remedy that is of undoubted value in cases where the digestive organs need strengthening and where a special effect upon the irritated nervous system is desired."—(From "*Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift,*" Vienna.)

"Sanatogen was used as a food-remedy in a wide range of digestive disturbances—a beneficial effect upon the nervous system was frequently noticeable and the mental depression often gave way within a short time."—(From "*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift,*" Berlin.)

"A large number of neurasthenic patients, who could not conveniently change their surroundings, or to whom such change alone did not prove helpful, were given Sanatogen for several weeks or months and this so improved their condition that they were able once more to follow their regular occupations."—(From "*Deutsche Aerztezeitung,*" Berlin.)

(*Continued from page* 828)

New York, "a dinner spent between two bores may seem as infinite in alternating dulness as a life spent between two husbands," excepting that "there is no Dakota for the dinner-guest." A curious feature of some balls, we are told, is presented by the "stag" supper-tables organized by the misogynists, who have no "supper-partners." The girls, who may be in the same plight, can not organize such separate tables. All they can do is "to disappear as swiftly and secretly as possible, hurrying home in humiliation for the present and despair for the future." In the same light vein this author discusses the opera and the dance, and is well seconded by his illustrator, Howard Chandler Christy.

Talbert, Daniel H. The Pleasures of Sin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 128. Indianapolis: D. H. Talbert. 616 Terminal Bldg.

Taylor, Mary Imlay. Caleb Trench. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Taylor, William J. A Syllabus of the History of Education. 12mo, pp. 145. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Thanet, Octave. By Inheritance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 394. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Thrice, Luke. The Society Wolf. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Cupples & Leon Co.

Tracy, Frederick, and **Stimpel,** Joseph. The Psychology of Childhood. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Tucker, William Jewett. Personal Power. 8vo, pp. 284. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Some of those who go to college, says the ex-president of Dartmouth, find there the first chance for mental and moral quickening. Others need to have their sense of power deepened and steadied. The sense of power in the average college student has to be roused by the college and its teachers. As power and the sense of power increase there comes the sense of responsibility, the stepping-stone to generous consecration.

The object of these sermons is to quicken the sense of power. The exposition of various texts of Scripture gives the preacher an opportunity of urging upon young men the necessity of high ideals. We have been much struck with the beauty and inspiring earnestness of these discourses, especially the VII., IX., and the X., entitled severally, "A Man's Soul and the World," "The Morally Well-bred Man," and "Moral Maturity." Very much to the point are the addresses at the opening of successive college years, 1905–08, on "The Moral Training of the College Man." They include "The Training of the Gentleman," "The Training of the Scholar," "The Training of the Citizen," "The Training of the Altruist."

The college as an institution has never been more plainly recognized as a school of morals and a training-place for character as in these admirable essays. In his address on "The Capacity for the True," Dr. Tucker sums up the subject in words of golden wisdom, "First be true. Second, get possessions in things which are true. Third, make the things which are true in you and to you true to other men." As a statement of the fundamental principles of practical strength and good to young men, as a plain message of advice to those who wish to lead lives of moral earnestness and usefulness, this book is likely to prove of great utility both to those who rule and teach in college and those who are ruled and taught there.

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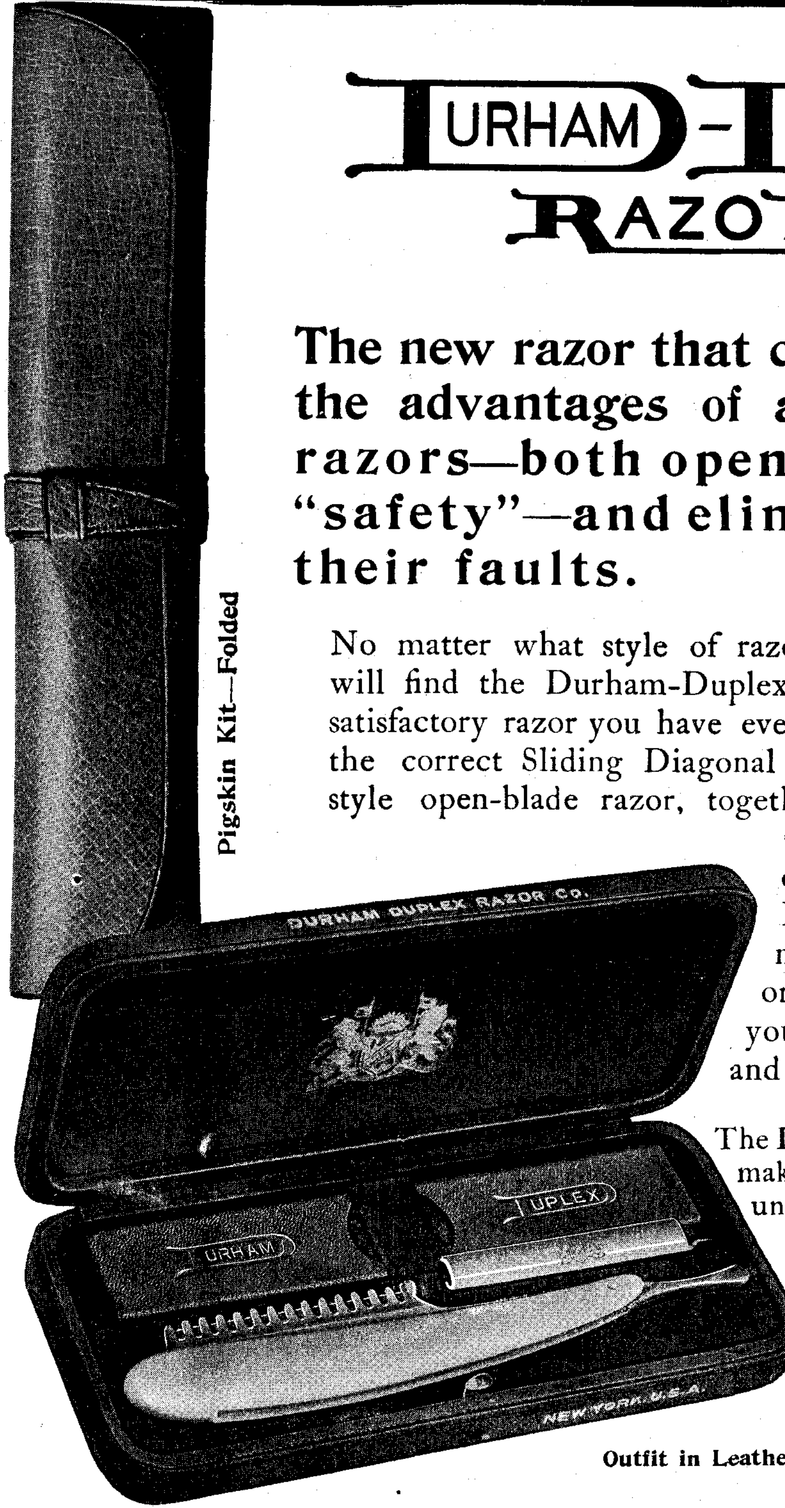

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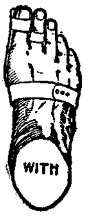

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Upham, Francis Bourne. Simon Peter, Shepherd. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.

Upham, Francis Bourne. Thomas Coke. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

Veiller, Lawrence. Housing Reform. 8vo, pp. 213. New York: Charities Publication Committee, Russell Sage Foundation. $1.25.

When the towels of the Senate lavatories were found hung out to dry in noisome alleys, full of typhoid and tuberculosis germs, people began to sit up and to ask in what kind of dwellings were the poor lodged? Mr. Lawrence Veiller undertakes to answer that question in this volume, and to prescribe a remedy for the condition of things. He is well qualified for this task, having served in succession as Secretary of the Tenement-House Commission (1900) and Deputy Commissioner New York Tenement-House Department under Seth Low. We learn from this work that New York has 100,000 tenement-houses; 20,000 of which are without light or ventilation; 100,000 dark unventilated rooms; there are 1,000,000 people without bathing facilities in their houses. "Conditions in New York," he states, "are unparalleled in the civilized world." He, however, does not only denounce these abuses, but he prescribes a remedy for them, which doubtless will be of direct service in promoting preventive legislation all over the country. He says that there are sections in our small cities, even in villages, where overcrowding is just as bad as, if not worse than, it is in New York. His remedies involve an appeal to the law, which, by inspection, is to discover unsanitary or unsafe conditions in dwellings, and either apply the existing laws in remedying them, or ask for new laws in case those already existing do not meet the requirements of the present. The landlord also is to be reasoned with on a basis of self-interest. Contending that "no housing evils are necessary," he particularly appeals to the smaller cities, which are still building houses, to labor for the avoidance of the abuses which have produced so much disease and misery in New York. While the conditions of things may seem almost beyond remedy in vast, overcrowded towns, they are capable of being prevented in cities of 100,000 inhabitants. It is his object to show how this may be done, and he has written a book up-to-date, authoritative, and quite convincing.

Vivian, Evelyn C. H. The Shadow of Christine. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

Wallace, Isabel. Life and Letters of General W. H. L. Wallace. 8vo, pp. 231. Chicago: R. R. Donnelly and Sons Co. $1.50 net.

This life of a Northern soldier of the War of the Secession is written by his daughter, largely from personal letters, and casts many flashes of light on the contemporaneous history. The letters, like all such personal records of actual events, are interesting and should be read by all those who are studying one of the most terrible battles of a terrible war. General Wallace received a mortal wound at Shiloh, where he is said to have saved the day for Grant. The book contains many illustrations.

Wilcox, Delos F. Municipal Franchises. A Description of the Terms and Conditions upon which Private Corporations Enjoy Special Privileges in the Streets of American Cities. In two volumes. Vol. I. Introductory, Pipe and Wire Franchises. 12mo, pp. 710. New York: Engineering News Book Department, 220 Broadway. $5 net.

Seven Jewels

Into every high-grade watch *jewels* are put. They are not ornamental jewels, but *useful* jewels. They are very smooth, very hard, very durable. Their purpose is to prevent *friction*; therefore they are placed at the principal points where friction occurs. All the points of severest friction in a watch may be protected with *seven jewels*. That is why the Ingersoll-Trenton watch has seven jewels—three garnets, two sapphires and two rubies—placed in its movement by skilled hands to make it wear and keep time for at least twenty years. When you buy an Ingersoll-Trenton watch you buy a *jeweled* watch—a *timekeeper* and a beauty.

The seven jewels shown on this page are the Ingersoll-Trenton jewels *enlarged*. In the watch itself you can only *see* three of these jewels. The other four are hidden deeper in the works. But *all* seven of them are *useful*. Each helps to make the Ingersoll-Trenton a high-grade *winner*—the best watch of its class in the world.

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We have published a little book, bound in an embossed cover. It contains *five facts* worth *five dollars* to anyone who is ever going to buy another watch. The title of this book is "*How to Judge a Watch.*" What is your address? We would like to send you a copy with our compliments.

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Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed. It is relieving more cases of stomach trouble than any other remedy sold. It *really does* end all stomach misery quickly.

Large case at druggists 50c.

Upset? Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet

CURRENT POETRY

Blue is probably the favorite of colors, and it drew from Keats a sonnet full of that poet's sensitive, girl-like pleasure in beauty. Two contemporary poems bring tribute to the color gray—the one we find in "The Guest at the Gate" (Richard G. Badger), the other in a collection of "Contemporary German Poetry" (The Walter Scott Publishing Company, Ltd., London). In the second of the two which we quote below, Miss H. Friedrichs has performed a miracle of translation, and we are persuaded that the lyric has been refined in the transition and has been touched with a grace not found in the German original.

Gray

By Jane Forbes-Mosse

(Translated by Miss H. Friedrichs)

Gowns of soft gray I now will wear,
Like willow-trees all silvery fair,
My lover, he loves gray.
Like clematis, with silky down,
Which lend the dew-sprent hedge a crown;
My lover, he loves gray.

Wrapt in a dream, I watch where slow
Within the fire the wood-sparks glow;
My love, thou art away—
The soft gray ashes fall and shift,
Through silent spaces smoke-clouds drift,
And I, too—I love gray.

I think of pearls, where gray lights dream,
Of alders, where the mist veils gleam;
My love, thou art away—
Of gray-haired men of high renown,
Whose faded locks were hazel brown,
And I, too—I love gray.

The little gray moth turns its flight
Into the room, allured by light:
My lover, he loves gray.
O little moth! we are like thee,
We all fly round a light we see
In swamp or Milky Way.

Friends in Gray

By Edith M. Thomas

Till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray.
—*Paradise Regained.*

Lo! I have grown so gray with time,
I make me friends with all things gray!
With silvery mists that rise and climb
Upon the footfalls of the day;

With musing summer skies o'ercast,
When not a wind may list to blow—
But cloudland, leaning vague and vast,
Throws argent lights on streams below!

I melt, I merge, in autumn meads,
Where gossamer cloth-of-dreams is spread,
With shimmering drift of feathery seeds
The unregarded wild hath shed;

With glistening rain, with sprinkled rime,
With sea-foam dry, or wind-blown spray—
I am become so gray with time,
I find my friends in all things gray!

Methinks, that oft they say to me,
"We, too, are dim and silvery-sad;
Our grayer garments brushing thee,
Thou mayest forget how thou art clad!"

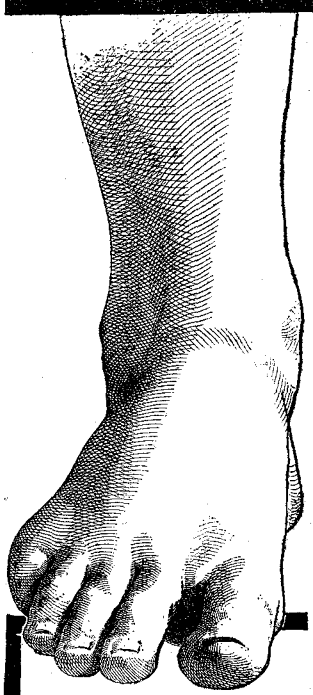
And I, discerning them as well—
A pilgrim bound the selfsame way,
Their veilèd passion strive to tell—
We are the Soul of All Things Gray!

(*Continued on page 834*)

TAKE IT ON YOUR VACATION TRIP

ANTICOR

THE SAFETY CORN SHAVER



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It is the Newest Novelty Necessity of 1910.

It is positively the finest piece of merchandise ever offered for a dollar.

It is 100% in perfection.

It provides the only *absolutely safe* means for removing a corn forever.

It is always ready for use and every member of the family can use it.

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It is heavy white metal, quadruple-plated, highly-polished—lasts a lifetime.

It is so good, you wouldn't take a hundred dollars to be without it.

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It shaves off the corn and keeps it shaved off.

It *cannot* cut you—it is accident-proof.

It gives you a new pair of feet immediately.

It shaves off a corn "slicker," smoother, and easier, than any chiropodist possibly can.

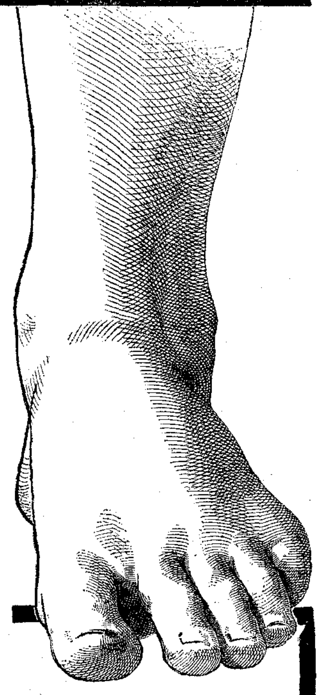
It is always with you, no matter whether a chiropodist is a thousand miles away.

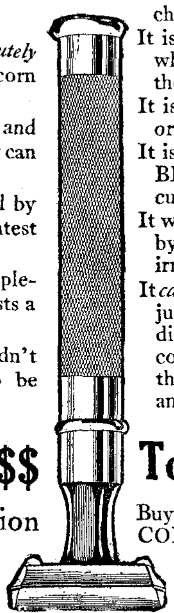
It is always handy, in the home or on a trip anywhere.

It is a certain protection against BLOOD-POISON, because it cuts callous only.

It will give you a new disposition by stopping the constant nerve irritation of aching feet.

It *cannot* cut you, *cannot* hurt you; just use it according to simple directions. It shaves away the corn in shavings 1/100 of an inch thin—leaving your feet painless and comfortable.





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On sale by all leading drug, department, hardware, jewelry, shoe, and men's furnishing dealers. Now obtainable in special introductory plush-lined leatherette case without extra charge.

If your dealer has not yet stocked it, send us his name and address and a dollar bill and we will send you an ANTICOR in the special case, by registered mail, without extra charge.

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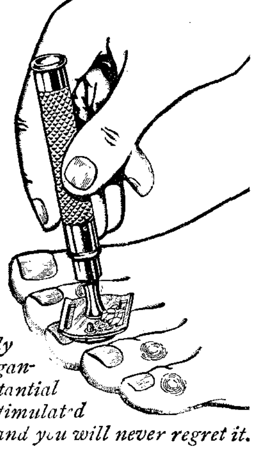

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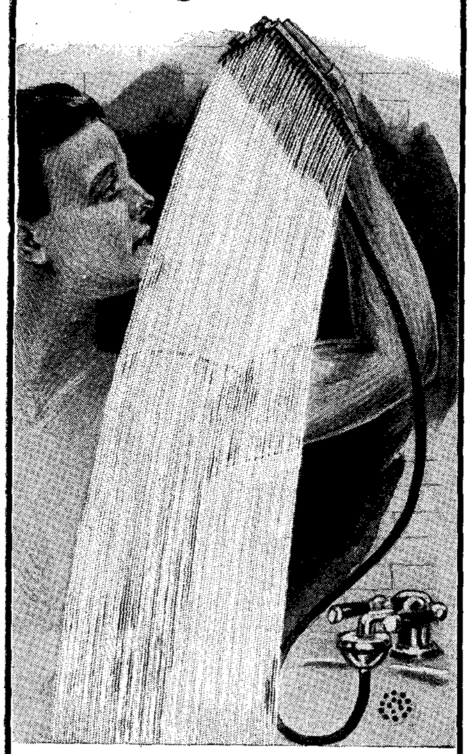
Through the Brush



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made of finest India rubber, attaches to any faucet, gives Shower, Spray and Massage all in one. The water flows in dashing streams through the hundreds of fine rubber "teeth." These clean the pores better than any brush, sponge or cloth, give a vigorous massage and leave the flesh clean, firm and glowing.

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The Spraybrush is an ideal Shampoo Brush, a boon to mothers—the greatest comfort to travelers.

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(*Continued from page* 832)

"The Arrival," from *Lippincott's*, is full of rest and comfort, and reflects Christianity as the religion of mercy and gentleness.

The Arrival

By William R. Benet

The old inn glimmered like a glowworm eye.
Warm threshed the midnight rain as I came by.
Feeling the latch, I stood a little space;
Then looked upon my gentle Master's face.

"So you have come!" No splendor seared me blind.
"So you have come!" How warm his glance and kind!
"Within awaits your supper lately spread.
Within awaits your candle and your bed."

Within the room was—peace! "Dear Lord, how tired
I've trod the track unsolved and undesired!"
I dared to glance. How kind he stood and tall!
"Sleep! In the morning you shall tell me all."

This allegory, very old because so true, is charmingly retold in *The University Magazine* (Toronto) by Marjorie L. C. Pickthall.

St. Yves' Poor

By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall

Jeffik was there, and Mathieu, and brown Bran,
Warped in old wars and babbling of the sword,
And Jannedik, a white rose pinched and paled
With the world's frosts, and many more beside,
Maimed, rheumed, and palsied, aged, impotent
Of all but hunger and blind lifted hands.
I set the doors wide at the given hour,
Took the great baskets piled with bread, the fish
Yet silvered of the sea, the curds of milk,
And called them "Brethren," brake, and blest and gave.

For O, my Lord, the house-dove knows her nest
Above my window builded from the rain;
In the brown mere the heron finds her rest,
But these shall seek in vain.

And O, my Lord, the thrush may fold her wing,
The curlew seek the long lift of the seas,
The wild swan sleep amid his journeying;
There is no place for these.

Thy dead are sheltered; housed and warmed they wait
Under the golden fern, the falling foam;
But these Thy living wander desolate,
And have not any home.

I called them, "Brethren," brake and blest and gave.
Old Jeffik had her twisted hand to show,
Young Jannedik had dreamed of death, and Bran
Would tell me wonders wrought on fields of war,
When Michael and his warriors rode the storm,
And all the heavens were thrilled with clanging spears—
Ah God! my poor, my poor!—
Till there came one,
Wrapt in foul rags, who caught me by the robe,
And pleaded, "Bread, my father!"
In his hand
I laid the last loaf of the daily dole,
Saw on the palm a red wound like a star,
And bade him, "Let me bind it."
"These my wounds,"
He answered softly, "daily dost thou bind."
And I, "My son, I have not seen thy face,
But thy bruised feet have trodden on my heart,
I will get water for thee."
"These my hurts,"
Again he answered, "daily dost thou wash."
And I once more, "My son, I know thee not;
But the bleak wind blows bitter from the sea,
And even the gorse is perished. Rest thou here!"
And he again, "My rest is in thy heart.
I take from thee as I have given to thee.
Dost thou not know me, Breton?"
I,—"My Lord!"

A scent of lilies on the cold sea-wind,
A thin white blaze of wings, a Face of flame
Over the gateway, and the Vision passed.

(*Continued on page* 836)

"Rieger's
Flower Drops"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

How long since you gave YOUR WIFE a bottle of perfume?"

EXACT SIZE OF BOTTLE

One Drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms. It lasts for weeks.

Flower Drops is the most exquisite perfume science ever produced.

Made from the flowers; contains no alcohol; a single drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms and lasts for weeks.

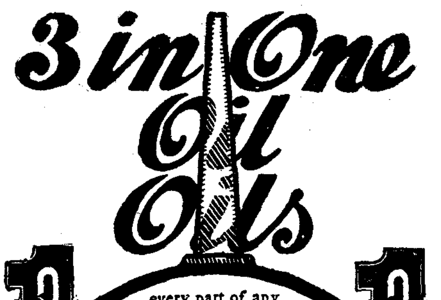
50 times the strength of ordinary perfume. 5 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple, Orange Blossom. Each bottle in a unique turned and polished maple box.

$1.50 a bottle—Druggists or mail

Send check, stamps or currency. Money refunded if this is not the finest perfume you ever used.

SAMPLES FREE
if you name your druggist.
PAUL RIEGER, 176 First St., San Francisco

Rieger's California Perfumes
"Made where the flowers grow"



every part of any sewing machine, making each action point work just right. Won't collect dust or gum or soil thread or goods like "so-called fish" oils. Even old

SEWING MACHINES

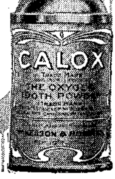
run like new. Cleans and polishes wooden case —prevents rust on every metal part. Has thirty other household uses. Sample bottle and "dictionary" free. Write 3-IN-ONE OIL CO. 18 Broadway, New York City
FREE

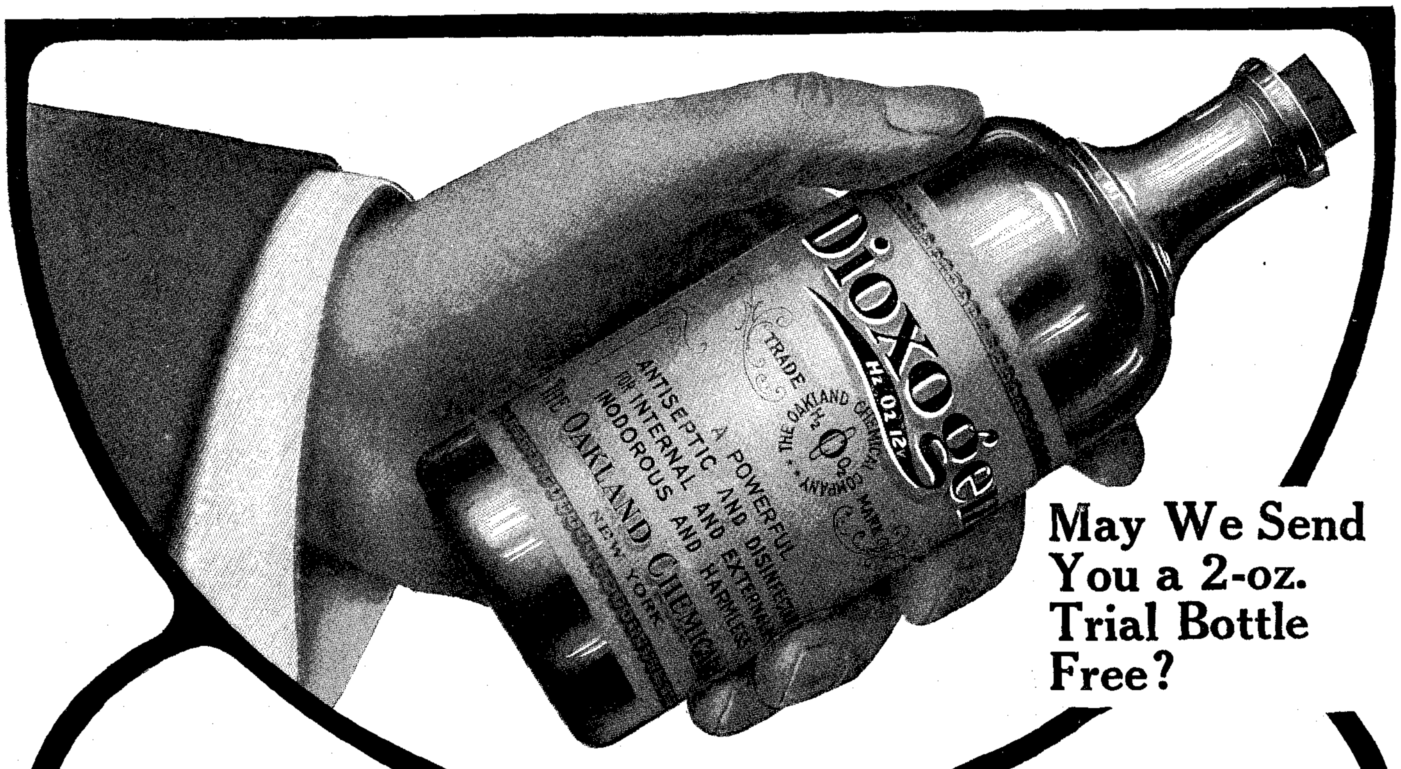
CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

The daily use of this scientific dentifrice ensures sound white teeth and freedom from dental decay. Mixed with water Calox forms peroxide of hydrogen, the only known substance that will whiten the teeth without injury.

"THE OXYGEN DOES IT"

Dentists advise its use
Physicians prescribe it
All Druggists 25c.
Sample and booklet free on request.
McKesson & Robbins
Fulton Street
New York

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H2 O2 12V
TRADE
THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY
MARK
A POWERFUL
ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE
INODOROUS AND HARMLESS
THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
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Dioxogen

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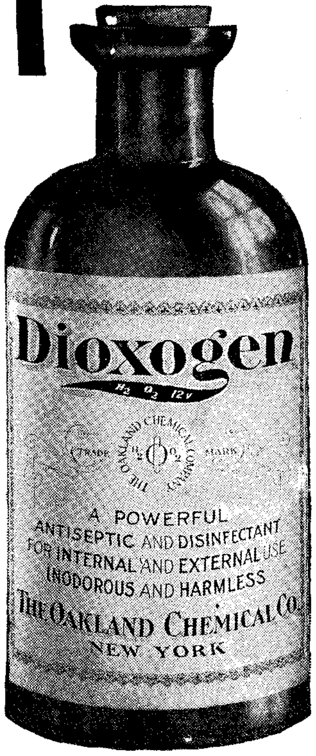
THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

This Size Bottle FREE


Dioxogen
H2 O2 12V
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THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
NEW YORK

is now sold in larger bottles with no increase in price. Increased output has reduced manufacturing cost and the public is given the full benefit of this saving. **Dioxogen** is sold in three sizes; the two smaller sizes have been increased 33⅓%, the large size 25%. You get just that much more *pure* **Dioxogen** without additional cost.

Dioxogen, the *pure* peroxide of hydrogen, is more economical in actual use than any of the many makes and grades of ordinary peroxide sometimes sold at a lower price per bottle. First, the **Dioxogen** bottles contain from ¼ to ⅓ *more* than the corresponding sizes of ordinary peroxide. Second, **Dioxogen** is from 25% to 50% *stronger* than ordinary peroxide; **Dioxogen** can be diluted that much more with water and still retain its efficiency. Considering both the additional quantity *and* the additional strength, one bottle of **Dioxogen** is very nearly equal to two bottles of ordinary peroxide in quantity alone, without considering the vastly superior *quality* of **Dioxogen.**

The Advantages of Dioxogen in Addition to Economy

Dioxogen is not only more economical than ordinary peroxide, but it is also much purer and much more suitable and pleasant for personal use. **Dioxogen** does not contain acetanilid—the preservative commonly used to keep ordinary peroxide from losing its strength. **Dioxogen** keeps without acetanilid and is entirely free from the disagreeable taste and odor characteristic of all acetanilid-preserved peroxide. **Dioxogen** has many other important points of superiority, but its advantages can be t be appreciated in actual use.

The Uses of Dioxogen Try **Dioxogen** as a *Gargle* (to prevent sore throat, tonsilitis, etc.), for *Chapped Hands and Face*, as a *Mouth Wash*, for *Wounds and Cuts*, for the *Complexion*, for *Manicuring*, after *Shaving*, etc., etc., and learn its full value in the maintenance of health, the prevention of infection and as a toilet necessity. *The records* show that 36,150 druggists now sell **Dioxogen.** Yours will surely have it, but, to make it easy for everyone to try **Dioxogen** without expense, we will send

A Free Trial Bottle and Booklet upon receipt of attached coupon properly filled out, or a postal giving the same information. We will send a full 2-oz. bottle entirely without cost to you. **Dioxogen** *proves itself* or we could not afford to make this offer, as the postage alone on each sample costs us eight cents. Write to day—*now*—before you forget it.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 111 Front St., New York

**The
Oakland
Chemical Co.
111 Front St.
New York**

I would like to try **Dioxogen**; kindly send free trial bottle and booklet.

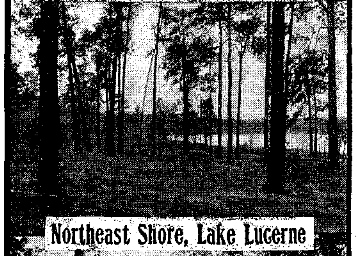
Name ....

Address ....

Druggist's Name..................

A. C. L. Station, 2 Miles Away

Jacksonville-Tampa Boulevard



Northeast Shore, Lake Lucerne

Virgin Pine on the Property

Residence, 2 Miles Distant

Bungalow in Neighborhood

Typical Improved Lake Nearby

Fruit on Adjacent Property

A Winter Home Site in Delightful Florida Restrictions That Afford Social Security

The Lake region of Polk County, Florida, is widely known and recognized as the most desirable part of the state.

Here are to be found more lakes than in any other section of the United States—not mere ponds of stagnant water, but beautiful clear water lakes, from one half-mile to five or six miles wide.

The water in any of these lakes is pure and sweet, and may be drunk with impunity—even on the smallest ones there is never the slightest amount of the green scum that indicates impurity.

As the land gently rises from the lakes, there is found a magnificent growth of virgin pine, undefiled by the turpentine operator, and as yet immune from the aggressions of the lumberman—fine old trees that it seems a pity to cut down.

This section is on the highest ridge in Florida—the backbone of the State. The average elevation is fully 200 feet above tide water, and the climatic conditions are ideal. Damaging cold has never been known in this locality.

In the very heart of this matchless territory, there is located Lake Lucerne—beautiful beyond description. It is almost circular in shape, a quarter-mile in diameter, and covers fifty acres or more. The water of this charming lake has never been known to become rough enough to be unsafe, even with the lightest boat.

Lake Lucerne is but one and a half miles from the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at Bartow Junction. The automobile road from Jacksonville to Tampa runs along the shore of the *lake for a quarter mile. Lake Lucerne* can be reached by auto from Tampa, in two and a half hours. Only a mile and a half away is Florence Villa, one of the finest winter hotels in the state.

Ten Acres of Orange and Grapefruit Cared for Until Full-bearing, for $6,500

We have acquired control of 1,200 acres of land, immediately surrounding Lake Lucerne.

This property will be subdivided into one hundred parts—each part comprising a citrus fruit grove of ten acres and a home site at Lucerne Park, on Lake Lucerne.

We will lay out the groves and the building lots, plant the orange and grapefruit trees, and cultivate them for the five years they require to come into full bearing, and turn over the subdivision to you complete at the end of that time, for $6,500.

Admittedly the finest citrus fruit land of the State is here, and our organization is in the hands of experts in the culture of oranges and grapefruits. Our Mr. M. E. Gillett has been in the business in Florida for thirty years, and now has the largest citrus nursery in the World at Winter Haven, only a few miles from Lake Lucerne.

From an investment standpoint, we can furnish you the most convincing and complete evidence that the proposition is an entirely safe, and will be a very profitable one. Every person who answers this ad. will receive full particulars of our standing in the business world, and detailed statement regarding the merits of the property we are offering.

Around Lake Lucerne will be built two boulevards, 300 feet apart, and the land between these boulevards will be divided into one hundred lots, one of which will be given with each ten-acre citrus fruit grove. Bordering the property on every side are other and larger lakes, where yachting and boating may be indulged in, and in which there is as fine black bass fishing as anywhere in America.

The most positive restrictions are to be placed on the property at every stage. Our keynote is the *social security* of Lucerne Park. There will be plenty of applicants for groves and lots—as there are only one hundred to be sold, we can afford to be exclusive. No person can buy one of the properties whose family or business relations are such that there is the slightest chance for him to be objectionable to the other residents of Lucerne Park.

Full details, terms, etc., are to be found in our book, "The Gold In the Orange," copy of which will be mailed on application to any person of unquestioned social and business standing.

LUZERNE PARK FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Tampa, Fla.
Suite 512 American National Bank Building

M. E. GILLETT, President and General Manager. Owner Buckeye Nurseries, Winter Haven, Fla. Manager Florida Citrus Fruit Exchange. Ex-Mayor of Tampa.

D. C. GILLETT, Secretary and Treasurer, General Manager of The Gillett Lumber and Transportation Co., Tampa, Fla., operating extensively in Gulf Coast and Cuban ports.

Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Trustee

We want you to write to the National Bank of Florida, of Jacksonville, or the First National Bank, the Exchange National Bank, the American National Bank, or the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of Tampa, as to the standing of the men connected with this enterprise.

2 in ONE for 2
You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the
Red Cross Tent-Couch
A tent and couch in one. Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting 20 page booklet. CORONA MFG. CO., 15 Western Ave, Minneapolis, Minn.

Folded Weighs 50 lbs.

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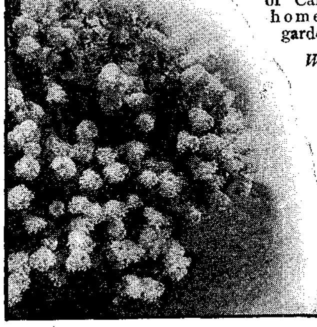


The Large-Flowered Hydrangea

Is an ideal shrub for producing immediate effect. Our large specimen bushes, 3 and 4 years old, planted in groups, will bloom freely next September and create the effect of an old planting. No handsomer shrub grows, and it blooms when flowers are scarce. Its immense trusses of white flowers make a magnificent display, keeping up a wonderful show for a month.

"Landscapes Without Waiting"

Our new tree, shrub and plant book, describes the best kinds for various purposes, and which experience has shown us can be depended upon in the Central West. This beautifully illustrated book tells how to secure immediate planting effects, showing many good examples. Price 50c. a copy, postpaid—less than half the cost. *Free to persons who live west of Pittsburg,* east of the Rocky Mountains, north of Tennessee and south of Canada, owning homes with yards, gardens or grounds.

Write to-day—Edition limited.

Swain Nelson & Sons Company
875 Marquette Building
CHICAGO ILL.

(*Continued from page* 834)

And there were only Mathieu and brown Bran,
And the young girl, the foam-white Jannedik,
Wondering to see their father rapt from them,
And Jeffik weeping o'er her withered hand.

A rare poem (from "The Hudson, and Other Poems," G. P. Putnam's Sons), and one that gradually rises in beauty until it attains, in the last two lines, the level of Coleridge himself.

Coleridge

By George S. Hellman

Thine is the mystic melody,
The far-off murmur of some dreamland sea
Lifting throughout the night,
Up to the moon's mild light,
Waves silver-lustrous, silvery-white,
That beat in rhythm on the shadowy shore,
And burst in music, and are seen no more.

Mr. Wightman does not turn out muddy verse. "The Frontiersman," in *Hampton's*, shares this merit of clearness with the rest of this author's work.

The Frontiersman

By Richard Wightman

The suns of summer seared his skin;
The cold his blood congealed;
The forest giants blocked his way;
The stubborn acres' yield
He wrenched from them by dint of arm,
And grim old Solitude
Broke bread with him and shared his cot
Within the cabin rude.
The gray rocks gnarled his massive hands;
The north wind shook his frame;
The wolf of hunger bit him oft;
The world forgot his name;
But 'mid the lurch and crash of trees,
Within the clearing's span
Where now the bursting wheat-heads dip,
The Fates turned out—a man!

The following snatch of song is the most cheerful piece we could find in a rather lugubrious collection of poems, by Gottfried Hult ("Reveries and Other Poems," G. P. Putnam's Sons).

If Swart Death Be a Gipsy

By Gottfried Hult

And if swart Death be a gipsy,
And spirit a little child,
Whereof he reaves the mothering Earth,
Some night when the wind is wild,—

Crouched in the smoldering star-glow,
Or stretched before dawns ablaze,
Resting the vagrant feet, will it dream
Of the ancient ways and days.

For the benefit of Digest readers who understand German.

We have a few sets left of

Abbott's History of the Civil War

In German

complete in two 8vo volumes bound in full leather, slightly rubbed.

This is a standard work, and the text throughout is in German. It gives a full and impartial account of the origin and progress of the Civil War, of the various Naval and Military engagements, etc. etc. The original was formerly sold by Subscription Only and the price was $10.

The few remaining sets are offered at a great reduction to Literary Digest readers for 30 days. At the special price of $3.00. Carriage prepaid.

Throughout, the work is beautifully illustrated by STEEL engravings. Portraits of eminent generals and of famous battles.

Funk & Wagnalls Company
44-60 East 23rd St., New York

WHAT TO TAKE TO YOUR CAMP

Word has just been received from a man in New England as follows: "A stone filter in my camp was broken. Ordinarily you would have to buy a new filter, but I dried it, mended it with Cæmentium and it is absolutely as good as new."

THE BURDEN-BEARER OF THE HOME

Man, wife or child can claim this title. Accidents will happen. Articles about the house will break or wear out. The mending of a badly broken vase is a typical illustration of how things of intrinsic or sentimental value can be restored with Cæmentium.

EXPOSED TO COLD AND MOISTURE

Cæmentium is the only adhesive suitable for joining woodwork exposed to moisture; for use in cold storage, laundries, alkali and other works, where animal glues are worthless; also for sanitary work in joining pipes to earthenware, and as a permanent jointing for tile work.

FIRST AND SECOND TRIALS

The breaking strain of Portland Cement is very great. We have tested briquettes of Portland Cement, which, breaking at 536 in the first trials, required 576 to rebreak them after being joined with Cæmentium.

HOME OR LABORATORY NEEDS

Cæmentium is suitable for fitting knife handles, repairing silver toilet articles, setting precious stones, labelling acid bottles or any vessel likely to come in contact with chemicals.

WHERE ANIMAL GLUE FAILS

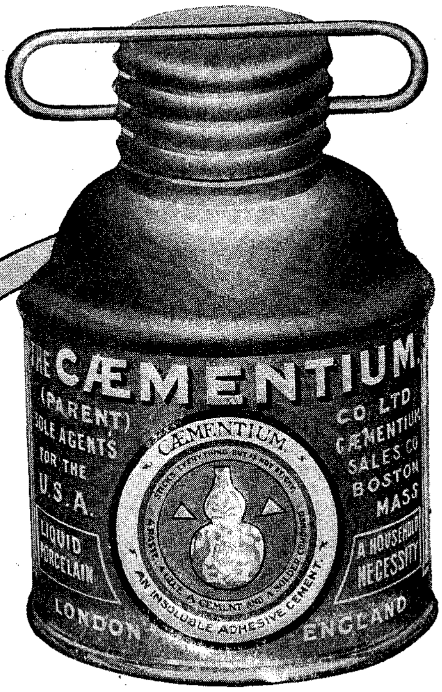
Ordinary glue is an animal substance. Like all other animal matter, it decays. It is affected by changes of temperature, by chemicals, and by age. On the other hand Cæmentium is a mineral product. When it hardens, it is like rock. A plate mended with Cæmentium, after thoroughly set, can be placed in boiling water, or in a hot oven, without causing the joined parts to loosen.

WASTE THROUGH BREAKAGE

The sheer waste in every American household through the breaking of plates, vases, furniture, to say nothing of such ordinary incidents as knives being made worthless by loose handles, etc.—runs up to a considerable total annually. In the aggregate this loss is a tax of tremendous proportions upon the American people. Most of it could be avoided by having Cæmentium in every home, and using it when it is needed. It is easy to throw a broken article away—but it's expensive. It is almost as easy to repair it with Cæmentium, and it is much more economical.

HANDY IN THE WORKSHOP

Many manufacturing concerns have learned that Cæmentium is the handiest and strongest adhesive that can be found, and they are using it daily for repairing wood and cabinet work, for joining wood and metal surfaces, and for all other purposes for which a perfect adhesive is required.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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.
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A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY
LONDON ENGLAND
CÆMENTIUM
AN INSOLUBLE ADHESIVE CEMENT

Automobilists carry it in their tool box

"*Cæmentium Sales Co.:* Having, through an accident, cracked the copper circulating pipe on my automobile, I thought it a good opportunity to test Cæmentium. I applied it to the break, and used the auto, daily, for two months before any leak occurred; this in spite of the vibration to which it was constantly subjected. Of course, the water got very hot at times, but this had no effect on it."—*Harry A. Webb, Greenwich, Conn.*

On china and glass
On pots and pans
On furniture
On leaky pipes etc.

Never be without it—it will save you many a dollar

You can *mend* broken things, instead of having to replace them. Fish glue and other adhesives will mend *some* things *temporarily*. Cæmentium will mend practically *everything*—mend them so they *stay mended.*

On china and glass—You can use your **best** china without fear. Hot water dissolves animal glues. Cæmentium is a mineral adhesive. When set, hot water has no effect on it.

On pots and pans—Fire has no effect on Cæmentium. A hole filled with it becomes a part of the article repaired—solder never does.

On furniture—Split wood is held fast, or metal held to wood by Cæmentium. It unites the metal with the wood.

You can use it on refrigerator linings, leaking joints in gas and water pipes, on tiling, marble, automobile radiators, and so on almost indefinitely.

CÆMENTIUM

is a powerful mineral paste—odorless and non-poisonous. It comes ready-to-use in patented air-tight tins. It is easy to use and does not stick to the fingers. When set it is not affected by heat, moisture, air or chemicals.

"Sticks everything but is not sticky."

Sold by Hardware, Drug and Department stores, Grocers, Stationers, etc.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will mail you a full size tin upon receipt of his name and the **price—25c.** You should have it in your home. Fill out the attached coupon today.

Write for the free illustrated booklet—"Little Tragedies from Everyday Life."

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CÆMENTIUM SALES CO.
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I enclose 25c. (stamps or coin). Send me one full-size tin of Cæmentium as advertised.

Dealer's Name..............................
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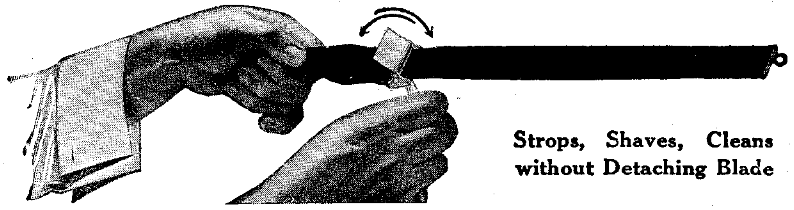


Tin Can *vs.* Head Barber Shaves

When you finish shaving, does your face feel like it had been scraped with the edge of an opened tin can?

If so, it is because you don't strop your razor, or don't know how to strop it expertly.

Get an AutoStrop Safety Razor, and there will be no more of that sore, scraped, tin can feeling. Your face will feel healed, soothed and healthy just like the head barber leaves it.

Why? Because you can strop the AutoStrop Safety Razor as handily, quickly and expertly as the head barber. Naturally, you get the head barber's edge and shave.

Try It Free

(Dealers Read This, Too)

No dealer can lose anything by selling AutoStrop Safety Razors on 30 days' free trial, for if any are returned, we exchange them or refund him his cost.

Therefore, don't be timid about asking a dealer to sell you an AutoStrop Safety Razor on trial.—He's glad to do it. It's profit in his cash register.

Men who "do things" act—act quick. No delay. No procrastination.

Don't wait to call on your dealer. 'Phone or write him to send you an AutoStrop Safety Razor on trial now.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR Quick Handy Great

Consists of one self-stropping razor, heavily silver-plated, 12 fine blades and horsehide strop in small handsome case. Price $5.00, which is your total shaving expense for years, as one blade often lasts six months to one year.

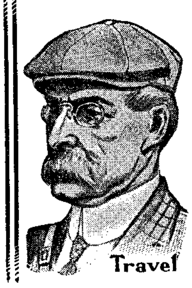
"The Slaughter of the Innocents"

Hundreds of thousands of men are having trouble with their shaving, because they have not read this book. Will you keep on having 100, 200, 365 shaving troubles per year, or will you send for "The Slaughter of the Innocents" now while you're thinking about it? Lively. Free.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York; 233 Coristine Bldg., Montreal; 61 New Oxford Street, London.

FAR QUICKER, HANDIER THAN A NO-STROPPING RAZOR

Strops, Shaves, Cleans without Detaching Blade



STYLE ECONOMY

WATERPROOFED LINEN LITHOLIN COLLARS & CUFFS

FIT COMFORT

FOR ALL MEN AT ALL TIMES

LITHOLIN Linen Collars and Cuffs

waterproofed, fit every man and every occasion. No other kind so good—when at your desk, on the train, at the dance, or in the field, you'll find them comfortable, clean and in style always. No more worry about collars "wilting," for they won't. They never fray. A wipe with a damp cloth gets rid of any soil, and makes them white as new. All trouble is saved, and you do away with the present weekly expense of laundering. **No "tie-binding" with the turn-downs—there's a space.** All styles and sizes.

The same collar you have always worn, only waterproofed.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Avoid all substitutes and imitations.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Styles book free on request.

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY

7 Waverly Place, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FIGHTING SLAVERS IN AFRICA

When Africa was still the Dark Continent, before Italian princes came to climb its loftiest mountains or American ex-Presidents to beard its fiercest beasts of the jungle, Mr. Alfred J. Swann was spending the best years of his life helping to stamp out the slave-trade in that magnificent region of rivers, lakes, and mountains between the Kongo, the Zambesi, and the Indian Ocean. It was only some twenty years ago, too, in this land, now traversed by railroads and visited by throngs of tourists, sportsmen, and traders, that the white man was still such a rarity (as Mr. Swann tells us in his recent book, "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa") that even his own native porters were astonished to find that he was "white all over," and were perfectly ignorant of the nature of matches, gunpowder, and other "white man's medicine."

While on his first march across the country, Mr. Swann wanted to shoot a buffalo, and, tho aware of its dangerous nature when wounded, was "stupid enough" to hunt "armed only with a small Martini-Henry cavalry carbine." Tom, his personal servant, suggested caution, and even hinted that it was not "the kind of game master generally shoots." And, for not listening to this prudent counsel, Mr. Swann admits that he almost paid dearly. He goes on to tell what happened:

> I at once began creeping through the dense foliage, making enough noise to scare any game long before reaching it. After about a mile of this sort of travel it became evident we were overtaking our quarry, as the spoor became fresher and the broken twigs showed the herd had passed quite recently. . . . .
>
> Emerging into a small valley, we suddenly came upon seven buffaloes quietly grazing, surrounded by several reed-buck, water-buck, and zebra. It was a pretty and grand spectacle. To throw ourselves flat on the ground was the first precaution; this done, I crawled along the edge of the forest until within about one hundred and fifty yards of the nearest animal. A large bull buffalo stood exposing his broadside to me, and, intending to shoot at him from a slight rising ground in front of me, I was proceeding to crawl into position, when a water-buck galloped past, disappearing into the opposite bush. This, of course, disturbed the others. The zebra threw up their graceful heads and indulged in a trotting match. The buffaloes were very uneasy and began prancing about, at the same time whirling their tails around in a vicious manner, evidently on the point of moving away when once they detected the position of the threatened danger.
>
> I saw there was no time to be lost, so, resting the carbine against a tree, I fired at the bull, aiming at his left shoulder. He fell to the shot, rolling on to his side and knees, making a deep grunting noise, while his companions made off *en masse*, disappearing in a cloud of dust. The bull

rapidly recovered his feet, and looked around for his assailant. It took but a moment to discover me, as I had foolishly exposed myself, thinking he was mortally wounded.

The instant he saw me I realized my mistake, for, with another grunt, he came at full gallop straight for me. With his head held high, nostrils distended, and sending clouds of earth flying from his hoofs, he covered the distance which separated us in a few seconds. Having reloaded immediately after firing, I was ready; but a charging, wounded buffalo is not easily stopt. Dropping on one knee and aiming for his chest, I pulled the trigger, praying the bullet would strike the heart. Whether it did or not made not the slightest difference to his terrific speed.

Down went his head for the charge. There was only one thing to do to escape certain death, and so, waiting until he was quite close, I flung my sun-helmet in his face and threw myself sideways into the bush simultaneously. The infuriated beast thundered over the spot I had knelt on, missing me by inches as I lay flat on the ground, and only his great impetus prevented him from swerving quickly enough to catch me with his horns. He crashed into some young trees and stood still, while blood flowed from his nostrils, chest, and shoulder; truly, the beast looked terrible in his rage. I gave him no time to recover, and another bullet through the heart finished the battle, the mighty beast rolling over dead. It was a narrow escape. The breast shot had pierced the heart, and doubtless it was this that caused him to miss his aim in the last few mad strides; otherwise the encounter might have ended in a different manner. In the light of after-experience, I know the folly of attacking a buffalo with nothing but a carbine. The meat was a welcome addition to our cuisine, and also made glad

ABANDONED IT

For the Old Fashioned Coffee was Killing.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

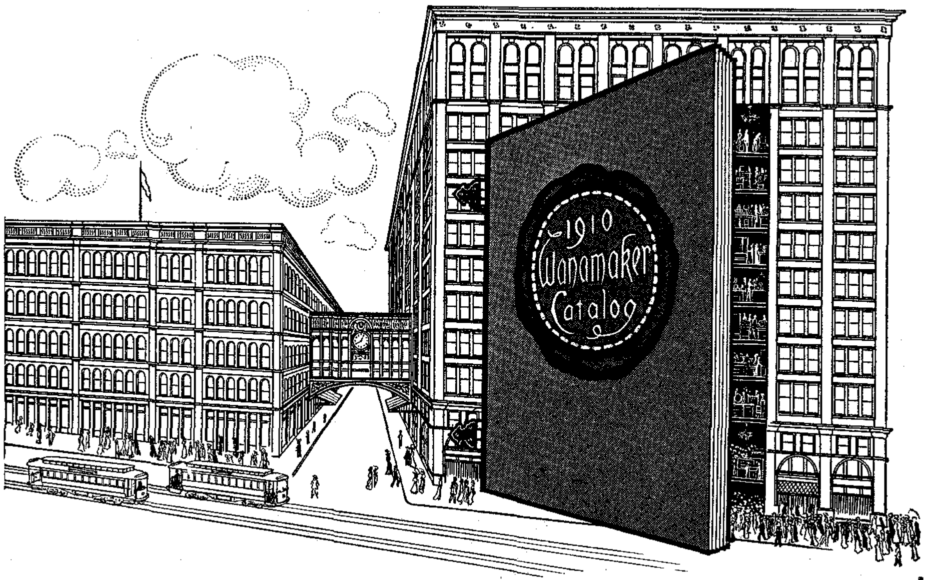
"Sometimes it would beat fast and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be caused by coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am now glad to say that I am entirely well of the heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned the old-fashioned coffee and have taken up with Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if it is boiled long enough, according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage. We have never used any of the old-fashioned coffee since Postum was first started in our house."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



No Matter Where You Live

WANAMAKER'S Catalog is Your Open Door

To a Merchandise Stock Gathered from Every Market in the World

IT SPREADS BEFORE YOU a wonderful array of the "best" and the "latest," arranged for easy and economical shopping.

It shows only ***dependable*** merchandise—the choice offerings of the Wanamaker stocks. It is as different from ordinary catalogs as Wanamaker merchandise is different from ordinary merchandise.

Note these two typical offerings from the catalog: sold in New York by Wanamaker exclusively.

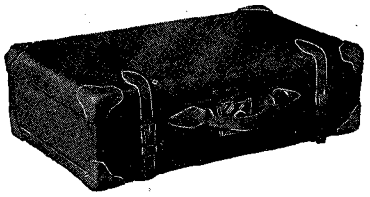
Smart Sole Leather Oxford Bag

Order No. 150 A.

The bag that merits approval because of its excellent appearance and the attention paid to detail in workmanship. It has an English sewed frame—no ripping out of lining, or of outside. Every part hand-sewed—seams, straps, handles, as well as the reinforced side gusset and corners. Leather lined; three convenient pockets. It will not only last for years, but will always keep its shape and fine appearance. It will surely please you in every respect. Wanamaker's name is behind it.

Price, 18 in., $11.50; 20 in. $12.00

Special Sole Leather Russet Suit Case



Order No. 150 B.

It can not be excelled at the price; we believe it can not be equalled. "English" sewed, which means that leather is *sewed*, not riveted to the frame, and neither lining nor outside will pull out. Handles, straps, corners, and even the hinges across the back are *hand-sewed*. Especially fine lock. Its smart appearance is not confined to the outside; lined with English plaid linen, leather bound; shirt fold, hinge strap to prevent cover from falling back; straps with leather-covered buckles. You will be delighted with it and wonder how you procured such a suit case for the price.

Price, 24 in. $12.00; 26 in. $12.50

Just Write Us:—"Send Catalog No. 16."

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

RANCOCAS
EGGS
HIGHEST
FERTILITY

A Flying Start

We are organized to promote successful poultry culture. You can get a flying start as a poultryman and make profits sure by using the

Rancocas Strain White Leghorn HATCHING EGGS We have over 10,000 Layers

The laying propensity of our S. C. White Leghorns is indestructibly fixed. They are not bred for "fancy" purposes. Ours are thoroughly bred utility birds, **"the kind that lay the eggs."** We have 10,000 layers, and establish every year more paying egg farms for beginners and *introduce more vitality into flocks of expert poultry raisers* than any other farm in the country. You can avoid all hatching losses by ordering **day-old-chix** from us. Any size shipment from 25 upward, all sturdy and vigorous. Breeding stock, any quantity. Complete instructions for beginners—care, feeding, etc. No charge. Write for circular giving our plan and prices.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SALES CO.

J. M. Foster, President, Box 165, Brown's Mills in the Pines, N. J.

Kenyon

Specialties
For Men $10 to $30
Ken-reign Rain Coats
Kenyon Overcoats
Triple-Ply Slip-on Coats
Kenyon Suits
Kenyon Hangwell Trousers

Novelties
For Women $10 to $30
Kenyon Utility Coats
Triple-Ply Slip-On Coats
Rubberized Silk Coats
Summer Coats and Capes

Many Styles are Motor Coats and Dusters, $3 up.

Quality, Applied to Men's All-Wool Suits

An exception to the high cost of living — *A Reduction of the cost of high living*

This suit is a refinement of the prevailing fashion, for those who take pride in their clothing; who expect shapeliness and wear; who usually pay more for a suit.

We make one perfect model only (of specially selected fabrics).

This simplifies work, saves greatly in the cost of making and marketing.

The savings go to you. The price is $15, coat, vest and trousers.

It is a Kenyon "Specialty," which means that our distinctive manufacturing methods, with our enormous factories and equipment, have produced a suit value that can not be equalled.

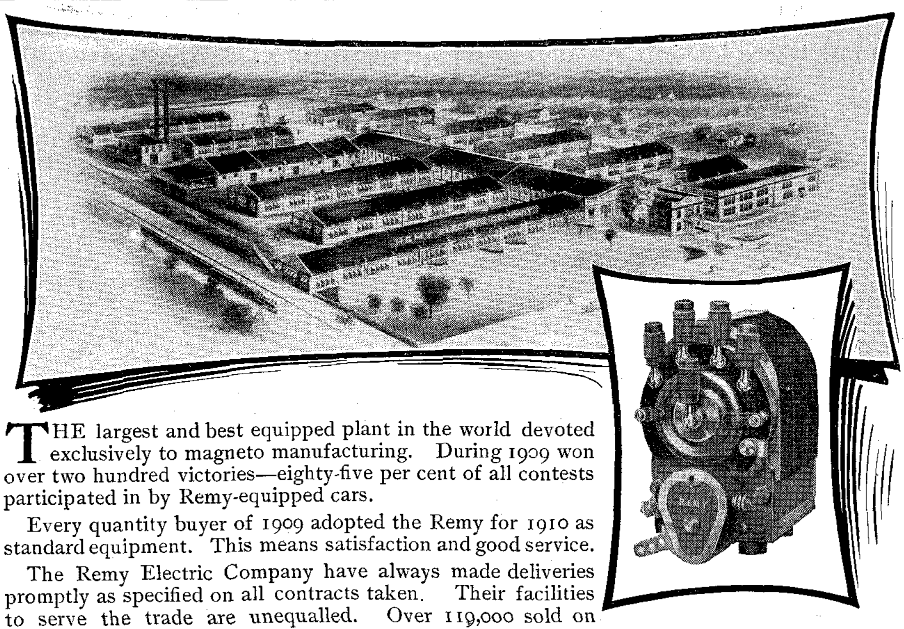
Basic superiority is incorporated in every garment before we class it as one of our "specials" and affix our label and guarantee.

For Sale at Good Stores. Look for the Kenyon Label

Your dealer can get you a Kenyon Suit to try on. Don't hesitate to urge him. If necessary, write to us for samples and we will see that you are supplied.

C. Kenyon Company

23 Union Square, New York } Wholesale { 200 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago
611 Washington Street, Boston } Salesrooms { 132 Sansome Street, San Francisco



THE largest and best equipped plant in the world devoted exclusively to magneto manufacturing. During 1909 won over two hundred victories—eighty-five per cent of all contests participated in by Remy-equipped cars.

Every quantity buyer of 1909 adopted the Remy for 1910 as standard equipment. This means satisfaction and good service.

The Remy Electric Company have always made deliveries promptly as specified on all contracts taken. Their facilities to serve the trade are unequalled. Over 119,000 sold on minimum contracts for 1910; 48,000 already delivered; all old customers retained and many new ones added.

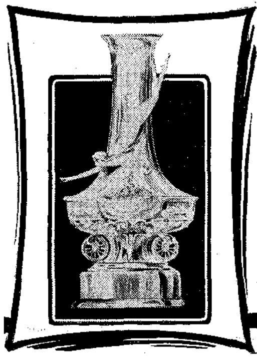
Think of the Remy Magnetos used on so many different cars, with a record as above. The Remy Magneto is the best. Its patented construction is imitated, but not equalled.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
DEPT. 20, ANDERSON, IND.

BRANCHES—1400-1402 Michigan Ave., Chicago; Automobile Building, 64th and Broadway, New York City; 471 Woodward Ave., Detroit; 406 E. 15th St., Kansas City; 10 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

AGENCIES—Auto Equipment Co., 1518 Broadway, Denver; Hollis Electric Co., 9 North 6th St., Minneapolis; J. H. McCullough & Sons, 219 N. Broad St., Phila. [32]

The Remy Magneto Best in the World!



Cobe Trophy won by the aid of the Remy Magneto

the hearts of numerous strangers who were encamped within a few miles of our sleeping-place.

After exploring the region around Lake Tanganyika and launching upon its blue waters a steamboat which had been taken to pieces and carried thus nearly a thousand miles to its destination, Mr. Swann returned to England. Here he married, and after a few months came back to Africa, bringing his wife. When the party left the coast they were warned of parties of Masai warriors roaming about the country. This warning they had good reason to remember one day, when only Mr. Swann's nerve and presence of mind stood between them and death.

Suddenly one afternoon my head-man came back to me, in company with three warriors of the tribe in full war costume, which consisted of a pair of sandals (worn when traveling through thorny country), some chain ornaments suspended from their ears, and a girdle of leather, to which was fastened a knife and tobacco-box. They were quite nude. In their hands they carried a long, broad-bladed spear, a cowhide shield, and a small knobkerrie.

Having been traveling in the rear, I was naturally anxious about the vanguard, and the following conversation took place:

"What's the matter?" I asked, as they approached. "Where is the mistress and the others?"

"She is crying, but all are safe."

"What do these people want?"

"Lots of things, sir; but first, they must go with you to the other people."

I could not speak a word of their language, and felt handicapped.

"Are there many of them?"

"Yes; about four hundred."

"What are they up to?"

"Sitting behind their shields in a circle around our people."

Nice circus, I thought, but without the donkeys or clowns. Turning to my boy, I took my rifle and slipt in some cartridges. It was a Winchester repeater, and very useful in a scramble with a crowd. "It makes a lot of business," as the cowboys say. I knew it was madness to fight, but perhaps just as well to let these fellows know we should not take it "lying down."

Opening my umbrella I attempted to put on as careless a manner as possible (I was really anxious about my wife), when one of the Masai touched it, saying something to my head-man.

"He wants it, sir," came a very ready interpretation to my look of inquiry.

"Oh! *does* he? Then tell him I have only this one, and, as he would never think of parting with his only stabbing-spear, so I can not part with my protection from the sun."

A grunt was his only reply.

A second touch came on my coat.

A CORRECTION

In our April 9 issue we printed a page advertisement of The Regal Motor Car Company (position on our second cover page) inserting therein a price much higher than the one at which the Regal "30" is regularly sold.

The price we printed was $2,150.00
The price should be $1,250.00

We trust our subscribers will note the corrected copy which will appear in our issue of April 30.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"He wants that also," my poor, scared head-man uttered.

"Tell him, only medicine-men are permitted in his country to walk with white skins." (They cover themselves with white pigment; no warrior would dare be accused by the girls of being so scared of his foes as to turn white.) "No! tell him I am not his enemy, to give him my coat; it's too white. The sun darkens the skin. See: my arms are brown; but my cheek is pale because I wear this coat. It does not matter to white men; they like to be white, and, when their faces are white, their medicine is most powerful."

That put an end to his ambition for my coat. I guessed it would. On reaching my companions, I found all more or less anxious; and they had good reason, for there was an ominous look about that circle of shields and the ugly broad blades.

"Any one hurt, doctor?" I asked.

"No! But we were ordered to stop and wait for you; there was no choice; they surrounded us."

The three leaders, who had followed me, sat down behind their shields like all the others. They looked picturesque, and a camera would have been profitably employed, with the certainty of getting a unique picture.

I at once objected to their sitting behind their shields, and said, "Why do you disgrace your chief by speaking to a perfect stranger from behind your shields, and with spears in your hands? Why do you hide yourselves; have the maidens told you your faces are full of scars inflicted by your conquerors? If you are not marked, put them down, and tell your

MISCHIEF MAKER

A Surprise in Brooklyn.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks. A Brooklyn man says:

"When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was, at first, attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming, but in reality, the poor little thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment.

"One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a saucer with a little sugar and warm milk. This baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second which he likewise finished.

"It was not many days before he forgot all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. Today the boy is strong and robust, and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen-months-old baby is expected to be.

"We have put before him other foods, but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good—his old friend Grape-Nuts.

"Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape-Nuts enough after the brightness it has brought to our household."

Grape-Nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of Nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

"SALADA" Ceylon Tea

The Best Breakfast Beverage

Many people cannot drink coffee because it is injurious to them. Others drink it in spite of the ill effects. "Salada" Ceylon Tea can be used by almost everyone with positive benefit. It is healthful as well as enjoyable; is gently stimulating without reaction.

"Salada" owes its acknowledged superiority to cultivation under the best conditions in the island of Ceylon and to the scrupulous care used in selecting only the tender leaves and buds of the tea plant.

From picking to packing, machinery takes the place of human hands. Packed in sealed, air-tight packages, "Salada" comes from tea plant to tea pot with its delicate fragrance and delicious flavor uncontaminated.

Ask Your Grocer for "Salada"

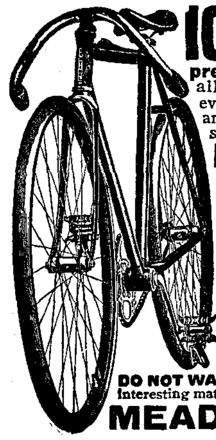
or send us ten cents for a trial package which makes forty cups of the choicest tea.

Our pamphlet, "The Healthfulness of Tea," mailed free.

Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages

"Salada" Tea Company, Dept. A, 198 West Broadway, New York

Dept. B, 32 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We will ship you a **"RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid** to any place in the United States *without a cent deposit in advance*, and allow **ten days free trial** from the day you receive it. **If** it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will *not be out one cent.*

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at **lower prices** than any other house. We save you $10 to $25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at **unheard of low prices.**

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 **"Ranger"** Bicycle furnished by us. **You wil be astonished** at the *wonderfully low prices* and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1910 sample going to your town. **Write at once** for our *special offer.*

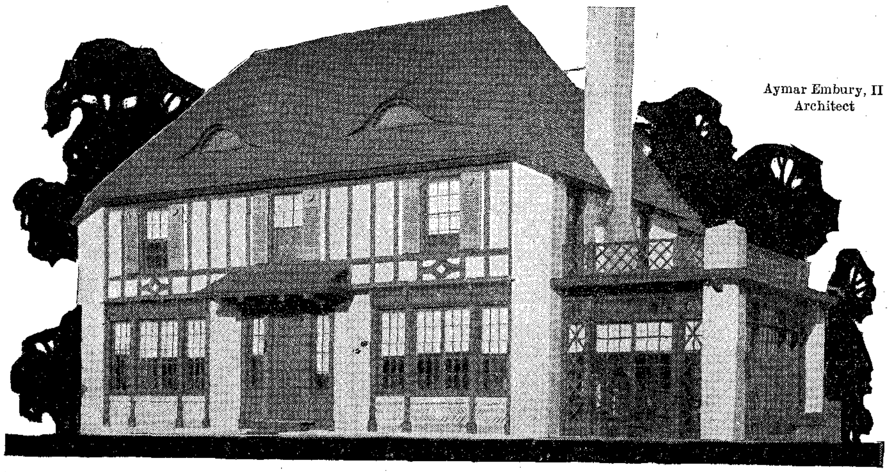
DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of **tires** from *anyone at any price* until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. **BICYCLE DEALERS,** you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at **$3 to $8 each.** Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at **half usual prices.**

DO NOT WAIT but write today for our *Large Catalogue* beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. **Write it now.**

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. A-174 CHICAGO, ILL.


Aymar Embury, II
Architect

OUR BOOK
"Concrete Houses and Cottages"
(two volumes, one of large houses and one of small houses, $1.00 each)
will show you just what has been done by the use of concrete in building attractive homes. It contains both pictures and floor plans, and will be a helpful and intelligent inspiration to every prospective home builder.

If your present or prospective home has any grounds whatever, even a small back-yard, you will need at once a copy of our book, **"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm,"** which is sent free. It will suggest many useful and beautiful things that you can make yourself of concrete for outdoor use.

OTHER BOOKS:
Concrete in Highway Construction $1.00
Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction (delivery charge) **.10**
Concrete in Railroad Construction 1.00
Concrete Cottages, Free
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Having learned that a comfortable, convenient, fireproof, attractive and artistic house in any style of architecture can be built with properly made concrete, then further investigation will prove that

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT
MAKES THE BEST CONCRETE

Atlas Portland Cement is the world's standard. It is made from genuine Portland Cement Rock only, contains no furnace slag, is always fine, always uniform, is produced in plants with the largest capacity in the world, and is the brand bought by the United States Government to be used in building the Panama Canal.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO. PORTLAND ATLAS CEMENT 30 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
NONE JUST AS GOOD

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to
THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
DEPT. 64 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Largest productive capacity of any Cement Company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day.

The Davey Tree Experts Are Trained Men Who Save Trees

They are now operating in the eastern half of the United States. Until late this fall they will be right out in the open, treating and operating on trees that are injured, decayed or diseased. Their services are available to persons with a limited number of trees, as well as to owners of large estates.

Trained Under John Davey
"The Father of Tree Surgery"

In the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery, these men have not only acquired the theory of this wonderful new profession, but have had wide practical experience with trees, and know every detail of saving their lives.

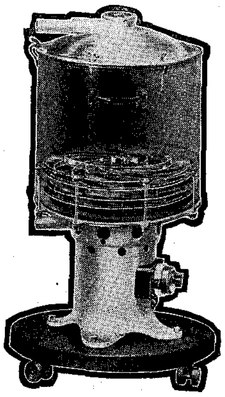
"New Life in Old Trees," by J. Horace McFarland, just out. Free to tree owners on application. When you write, tell us how many trees you have, what kinds, where located, etc.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY, Inc.
175 Larch Street, Kent, Ohio

Representatives in Principal Cities from the Missouri Valley Eastward to the Atlantic.

(Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery; Formerly Called The Davey School of Practical Forestry).

The Secret's in the Fans


For the Home

The Invincible JUNIOR

THERE'S only one kind of air-cleaning machine that gives a **constant, strong** and **even** suction—the centrifugal fan kind. The INVINCIBLE is the only machine using the fan exhaust principle that has proven its efficiency by years of dustless cleaning.

PERFECT—SIMPLE—SILENT

One unit—no valves—no gears—no pumps—no **wearing** parts. Saves its cost several times every year and lasts a lifetime.

Domestic and Commercial Types for Larger Cleaning Operations

Free Booklets explain air cleaning. Address Dept. R.

ELECTRIC RENOVATOR MFG. CO.
2133 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

men to go over under those trees; my people will march to the other trees, and rest while we talk."

I wanted elbow-room, as well as to keep scoring small points off them. It neutralizes the enemy's play. No objection was taken, the shields were lowered at once, and a passage made for our people to move outside.

"Now, then," I commenced, "ask what they mean by stopping white men. Are they in want of our new poisons, which they do not know how to use, or are they wishing to see our rifles send bullets through the shields? We will show them if they will put one up as a target. Or perhaps they are tired of their chief, and want a white chief?"

"No!" came their reply. "We have poisons, and our chiefs are many. We do not wish to have holes made in our shields; it lets the rain through. We are in search of water for our cattle, and the grass at the Wami River is sweet. We crossed your path, and wished to see white men."

All this was quite natural, altho done in a rather high-handed manner.

"Very well," I said; "you have seen us, and we must get on to camp; but as you dare not tell your chief you stopt white people, take this piece of calico as a token of my friendship. It will prevent you from being disgraced before your women."

He was pleased. I do not think that side of the question had entered his brain. In less than five minutes the calico was being torn into strips and fastened under the blades of their spears, somewhat after the manner of the decorated lances of cavalry. They had no other use for Manchester calico!

This was my opportunity to checkmate them, so, cutting off a small branch from the nearest bush, I held it out to the leader saying, "Break it."

When doing a similar action with the wish-bone at Christmas, I had scarcely supposed it was a rehearsal for such a play as this. If he had broken the twig, it meant peace; but he declined! The game was not yet won.

"Why does he not do as I ask? Is it because he is not the real leader of the party, and fears the criticism of those boys of his?"

This query stung him, as I intended it should, for he rather smartly replied:

"I go where I choose. I break the spear of an enemy as well as the twig of a friend; but I want a nice piece of red calico for my spear."

It had to be peace at any price.

Tearing off a few yards of red twill, I half-tied it around his spear, and with the other hand again presented the twig before he had time to forget his childish delight. "Break," I said. His small eyes looked straight into mine as he snapt the twig; I imagined they said, "You have won the game!"

It was enough. I knew they would never break the contract. Africans can strike a hard bargain when they get into stubborn moods; but tribal contracts, such as this, are seldom broken.

"Go on," I ordered. "It's all safe. Move away slowly; do not hurry, while I'll chat with these fellows to divert their attention."

Touching one of their great spears, which were very fine specimens of iron-work, I asked the owner to give it to me in exchange for calico. He declined.

"Will you sell your shield?"

"No! I should cease to be a warrior if I did."

The man who had conducted the palaver then handed me his ebony knobkerrie, saying, "Take this." I was naturally surprized, for it was equivalent to our handing over a favorite walking-stick, and showed he bore no ill-will. By this time our people had gone, so, placing my half of the twig in my helmet, I said, "Good-by! You see I carry the Masai mark of friendship near my eyes, in order that I may not forget my promise to you." With a swinging trot they disappeared into the bush, as fine a lot of half-wild men as one could wish to see anywhere. . . . We were thankful to have escaped with the loss of a few yards of calico.

Much of Mr. Swann's narrative is taken up with accounts of the horrors of the slave-trade, carried on largely by Arabs and certain African chieftains. His own part in breaking up this traffic was considerable. Usually peaceful and diplomatic methods were employed. But sometimes it meant fighting. On one occasion a chief, Kakungu, broke a treaty which had been made, and sent word to Mr. Swann that if he wanted the British flag which had been set up in the native village, he was to "come and take it!" So, says the writer, this part of the "white man's burden" had to be accepted, and, "joining forces with the Lakes Company, we marched into this den of brutes."

It was our desire to deal them a smashing blow, to end the business by one sudden, sweeping stroke, so as to prevent a long, guerrilla-like struggle. Two Europeans went with the land force, two with the boats. I was to demonstrate from the lake, in order to draw the enemy out from their stockades, thus permitting the land forces to rush in and occupy the villages, situated about a quarter of a mile up a river which flowed through them. They were strongly fortified by a deep trench; earth was plastered up the sloping sides nearly to the top of the poles, on which thick thorns had been placed. To get at the stockade, the ditch had to be crossed and the smooth sides of the earth embankment scaled. When that was done, it was impossible to get in without climbing over the thorns. These particulars had been ascertained during the previous visits.

We bound oakum dipt in turpentine

Pears'

"Beauty and grace from
no condition rise;
Use Pears,' sweet maid,
there all the secret lies."

Sold everywhere.

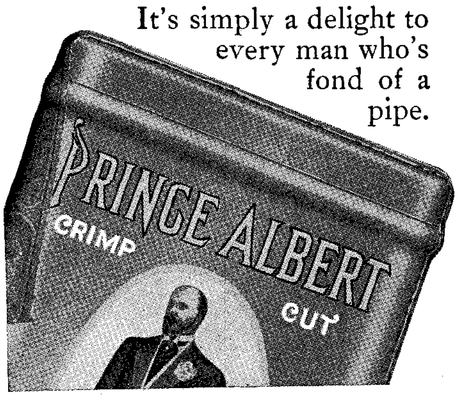
"Old Man, Here's the Grandest Tobacco I Ever Did Smoke!"

It Can't Bite Your Tongue!

GET out your pipe, fill it brimful of Prince Albert and light up! It's the bulliest smoke you ever drew into your mouth. No other pipe or cigarette tobacco classes with it.

Prince Albert wouldn't bite your tongue if it could. But it can't, because it's produced by a patent process that in the drying and curing eliminates the bite and the bitterness from tobacco.

It's simply a delight to every man who's fond of a pipe.



If your tongue has been "broiled," and you are pipe-shy, *take our word for it* and try a tin of Prince Albert.

You with the most sensitive tongue smoke Prince Albert "red hot"; test it every way you know, fair and unfair, it will prove true!

Makers of Prince Albert spent three years and a fortune perfecting the process that cuts out the "sting".

Would you invest in a tin and *know* Prince Albert as *we* know it? We want to see just how happy a *real* pipe smoke can make you!

Send us eight cents for a "get-acquainted" tin if your dealer hasn't Prince Albert on his shelves. We want to put it in your hands quickly. Send your dealer's name and we will see that he is supplied so you can buy it from him hereafter.

This offer applies only in the United States.

Get your order in to-day's mail!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

A DENTAL SPECIALIST

Diseases of the gums and teeth. Gold or porcelain inlays, gold and porcelain restoration of the dental arch. An upper **all-porcelain** plate the nearest to nature ever made. Tel. for appointment 3130 Murray Hill. Consultation 4 to 5 P. M. **Dr. C. F. Smith, 366 5th Ave., New York**

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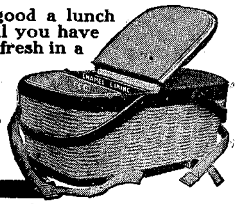

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FLOOR FINISH

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STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

around arrow-heads, to set fire to the grass huts in case of failure to take the place by storm.

Arriving at the arranged time, we found that the natives had discovered the approach of the lake division. They danced along the sand, calling us all kinds of filthy names, and defied us to come on shore. In order to keep up the diversion, we moved slowly along the bay, firing an occasional shot over their heads; this made them more bold, and drew them away from the forts, which was our object. The glittering spears of the land force could be seen coming over the hills at the back of the villages; but, instead of at once rushing into the stockade, then undefended, they came down to the shore to drink. Of course this gave the enemy time to get back home, and our ruse was spoiled. . . . . . .

So we divided our force into four companies, and crept up under cover of the maize gardens, telling our men to fire a volley at the earthworks, and then to lie down. The defenders would be sure to empty all their guns and bows, and then we were to rush the trench, get under the embankment, and set fire to the huts.

We volleyed, as arranged, and rushed the trench, climbing with difficulty the slanting earth-bank, in which we had to cut holes for foothold. Several ineffectual attempts to scale the thorns failed. As I thrust my rifle through the poles, some one from the inside jammed his gun on the top of mine and fired. I was just out of line, but the flash scorched my right ear. This kind of give and take continued for some time, and we were making no progress, when I heard our people shout, "A white man has been shot." "Never mind," I replied; "mind you don't get a similar dose. Give me those arrows, a small bow, and matches."

In an instant I had an arrow strung, and, setting alight the prepared oakum, I gently fired it into the thatch of a hut which was quite near me. The grass caught at once, and tho I could not see any one, I kept up a rapid fire into space, to scare away any who might attempt to put out the fire. In a few seconds it was well alight, and, jumping down into the trench, I ordered my party back under cover of the maize. I knew the place was ours.

James Yule, the well-known African pioneer and hunter, had also set on fire his section.

"Shout 'Hippuray,'" I said. (It is a corruption of our (Hip-hip-hurrah.) They shouted as one man, and the defenders must have thought it was all over, for this, coupled with the burning village, made them conclude we were *inside*. We were not; no one had got in up to that moment; but soon after Yule bundled his men over, and they ran and unfastened the gate. We rushed through it, and saw the enemy retreating across the river, away from the flames and smoke. So much the better for us; but there remained the river to cross and No. 2 stockade to storm; the battle was by no means won. We saw this, and, giving the enemy no time to barricade the doorway, we poured a heavy fire on it. No one dared to stop in its neighborhood; no one wanted to, apparently, for they rushed right through the village and out on the other side.

Yule and I and our men were soon through that stream, up the opposite slope,

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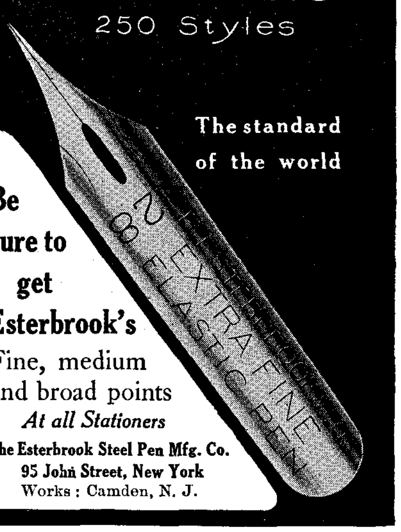

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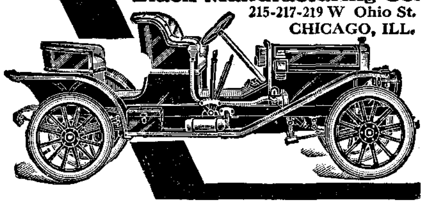

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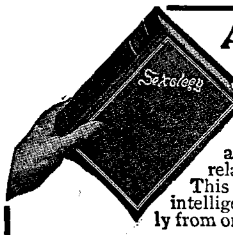

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

and through the gateway, surrounded by a howling crowd of followers, who found nothing more dangerous to hunt than fowls and pigeons. It was the chief's village, over which was flying the very British ensign given him by Johnston and myself when the treaty was signed. Ivory lay by the side of the staff; they had had no time to carry it away, for our movements were too rapid.

"You take the ivory, Yule, and I'll go for this flag which those brutes invited me to come for."

"I guess they never dreamed we should lower it in all this smoke," he replied, as I hauled down our national flag. We had saved it from being lowered in disgrace. We saw the people creeping up the rocky hills, and only a few of the more daring ventured to linger to send among us a few parting shots. "Shall we go after them?" our men asked.

"No! let them go, and a good riddance. We did not come here to kill *them*, but to save *you* and your families. Understand?"

"Yes, master; they will never interfere with us again; we shall lose no more children, now these slave-raiders are defeated. We have burned down the tree in which the bees had their home."

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF DAMIEN

"The Rev. Lambert Louis Conrardy is dying of leprosy among the lepers near Canton, China." Even the friends of the priest, says *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), will hardly appreciate the pathos of this simple announcement. This paper goes on to relate the career of this hero and martyr to duty. We read:

The tragedy is found in his despairing sense of failure with success within his grasp, exprest in a letter written by him a few months ago, when he felt the malady creeping upon him and felt himself physically unable to fight the battle before him. He wrote:

"I am not well, but hope that God will give me a few years more to work among the lepers.

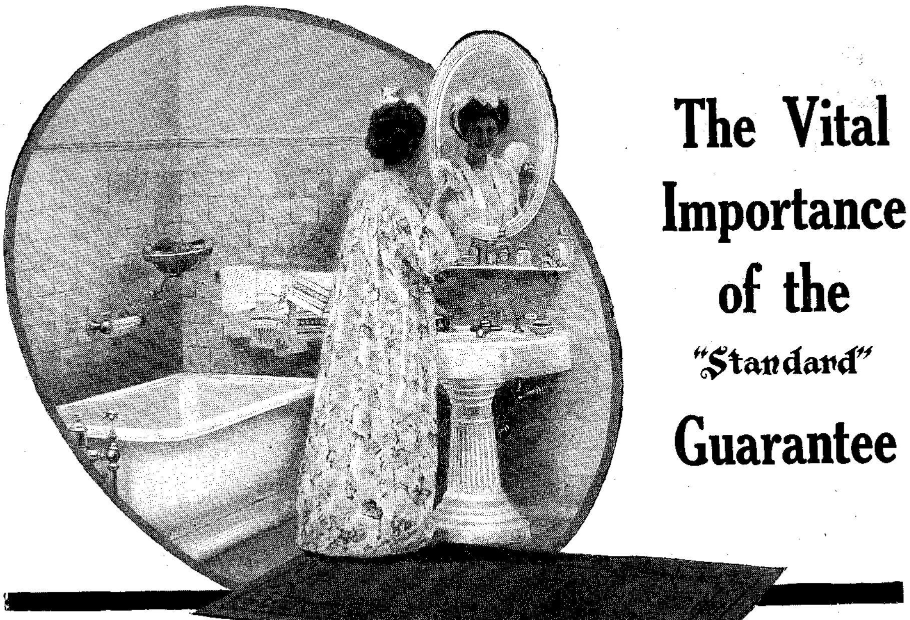
"I have begun well; it would be easy now to go ahead. If I can only live five years more.

"If I was only 40 years old—then I feared no one and nothing."

Father Conrardy was born in Belgium in 1841, and was educated for the missionary priesthood in Paris, being ordained in 1867. He spent seven years as a missionary in India and then came to the United States to labor in the same capacity among the Indian tribes of the Northwest.

During the fourteen years that he was engaged in this work he went through a number of Indian wars, being present at many battles, and won the friendship of President Cleveland on a trip to Washington in behalf of his redskin charges. He also became a naturalized American citizen.

In 1888 he heard of the illness of Father Damien, the young Belgian priest, whose life and death in the leper colony of Molokai evoked Robert Louis Stevenson's famous letter. He wrote and asked if he could be of assistance, and on receiving an affirmative reply sailed at once for Hawaii. He was Father Damien's companion for a



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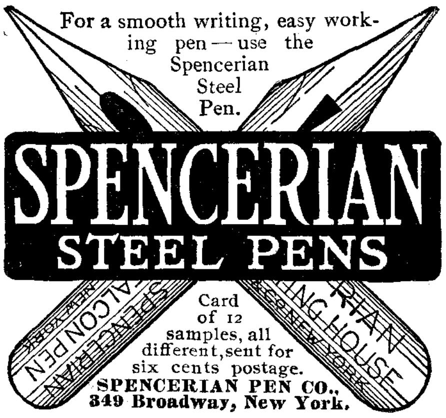

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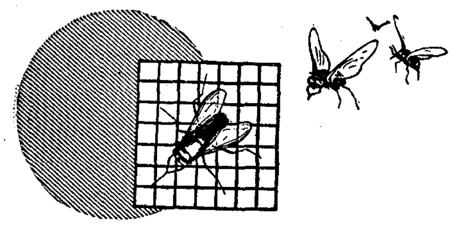

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year, and after the latter's death continued his work for seven years.

The American occupation and the support of the colony by the State made individual sacrifice no longer essential, so he set out for Canton, China, where he had heard that the lepers were neglected.

He found conditions worse than he had imagined. Thousands of lepers lived in huts in graveyards on scant fare and cared for by no one. He decided that a knowledge of medicine would be necessary to carry on the work, and so he returned to Portland, Ore., where he took a degree, after four years' study at a medical college.

He hoped to return to his old home in Belgium for a short visit, but finding that his old Indian charges were without a pastor, changed his plans, and for four years worked among them in the Oregon mountains.

He then went to China and took up his work there. He soon found, however, that he could accomplish nothing without money, and money he could not get. He went home to Belgium, but, after two years' inactivity, at the age of 66 years, he came to the United States, determined to raise the necessary money to launch a mission for the Chinese lepers. In two years he had raised $30,000 and set out for Canton. He spoke several times in Chicago.

While soliciting funds in the United States in March, 1908, for the work, Father Conrardy was quoted in Duluth, Minn., as saying:

"Leprosy is not as contagious as people imagine it to be. Only one person out of ten ever succumbs to it after exposure. I do not fear it in the least. I trust to the Providence of God to preserve me from being the tenth person."

That was about a year ago. He bought an island in the river sixty miles from Canton, transported there 500 lepers, and built them shelters. This took $10,000 of his money, and from the remainder he had an income of $1,000 a year. As he was physician, nurse, attendant, office force, and executive head for the colony, and as food cost only 3 cents a day for each person, he was in a fair way to carry his great burden.

But in his letter he complained of the unruly "bad lepers," the river-pirates, the weakness of age, and illness. And now he is dying.

A PREACHER'S SUNDAY MARATHON

It is quite probable, as William Nat Friend remarks in *The Interior* (Chicago), that most Presbyterians do not suspect that a certain small portion of their gifts for home missions goes to perpetuate a Sunday Marathon. This is the case, however. The truth came out at a recent meeting of the Denver Presbytery, when an inquiry from the Board in New York was read asking whether the Central City and Georgetown churches ought not to be self-supporting. These two churches are situated in historic mining-camps, 8,500 feet up in the Rockies. To settle the question Elder John Murray of Denver made the suggestion:

"Tell them, Brother Moderator, the story of the Sunday Marathon that Ber-

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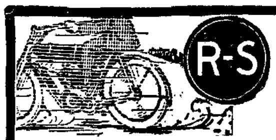

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gen runs in order to save them the cost of two ministers. That will be the best answer we can give as to the worth of holding on to these churches."

At once there was a flood of inquiry. "Marathon? Do you mean that George Bergen has run twenty-five miles to preach? What! You say he does it as a regular thing nine months in the year! Impossible! Really, does he do it between services? Why it cannot be done in that time—three hours. That puts Johnny Hayes and Dorando to blush. Think of the altitude! Both cities are at least 8,500 feet. Impossible!"

But Elder Murray was sure of it. If, however, Bergen himself had not arrived from his snow-capped aerial marches at just that moment, and, in a very surprized, but modest way, confirmed the story, the presbytery might still be skeptical. But by the time he had been quizzed, the presbyters were fully satisfied that no board on earth would authorize abandoning a historic field where so great as well as novel a personal heroism was being thrown into the service.

For the pulpiteering athlete was put on the grill of a rigid cross-examination. He had to tell the brethren how it all happened; how, tho he had seen twenty years of service as a Presbyterian home missionary in Wyoming, and was already five years over the Osler dead-line, he could preach to his fifty faithful in the converted stable-church of Central City in the morning, and then, after a good dinner at the parsonage, strike out over those twenty-five miles of tiptop Rockies for the evening services in the ancient graystone Georgetown church.

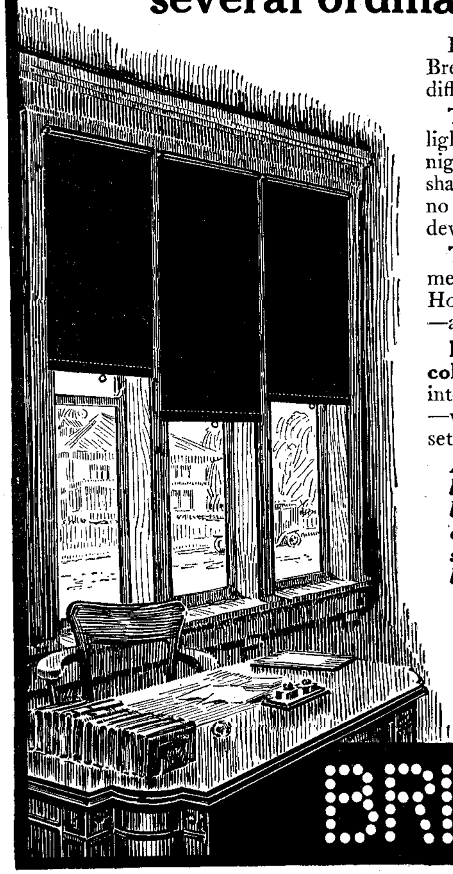
Full-sized, broad-shouldered, strong of limb, his pulpit garments left behind for the climber's apparel, with a smile and a walking-stick, the pastor is bidding his family farewell and is off at a good gait on his long gospel run. It is two o'clock. Some days he can wait as late as "two-thirty." Sometimes he takes a cut-off of five miles, for it is not always that he can use the longer route. That is dangerous in many places, especially in stormy weather, tho, on the whole, a far easier trail. When he saves distance, it's worse climbing.

The first five miles up toward the 9,500 level on Mt. Pisgah's shoulder—tho there have been several half-thousand-foot drops along the way—are just an appetizer to the man with a message for Georgetown. He takes it jauntily. He is getting into his stride. He needs to; for now the long, tortuous stretch around Yankee Hill at the 10,000-foot altitude, and often a thousand feet higher, calls for the best that is in him. Here collar and cravat come off, and the Western style of ruddy bandanna takes its place of distinction. Then he plunges down a thousand feet toward Clear Creek. Again he is on the crest of the continental divide. Through fifteen miles of snow, ice, rock, and the wildest tangle in the region, he has gone.

Empire! That is the name of the little junction hamlet. He has reached it. The time is 4:35. The straggling habitations there mark the old route across the range from the plains into Middle Park and up to Leadville. Long ago it ceased to serve the great lead camp. It has been largely abandoned for all purposes since the advent of the Moffat Road.

But Bergen cannot stop now for Empire. He may think of it only in the words of

A Brenlin Shade is the equivalent of several ordinary shades in wear



Before buying window shades investigate Brenlin shades. They are made of entirely different material from ordinary shades.

The darker Brenlin colors shut out the light completely—won't show shadows at night. Yet, unlike the ordinary opaque shades, they are pliable and durable; contain no chalk or any other kind of filling; won't develop pin holes.

The lighter Brenlin colors admit a soft, mellow glow into the room. But unlike Holland shades they *will not* bag *nor* wrinkle—always hang straight and smooth.

In Brenlin duplex shades—a different color on each side—you can match both interior furnishings and outside color scheme—without the annoyance and expense of two sets of shades.

A Brenlin shade, single color 7 feet long, 38 inches wide, complete with best roller, costs $1.00. The difference makes it by far the least expensive shade you can buy. Send for free book of samples showing 14 colors.

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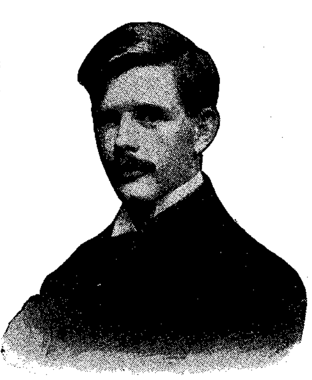

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In your youth, ceaseless bodily activity gave these organic muscles plenty of exercise. Therefore your pulse was regular, your eye bright, your "wind" good, your sleep sound, your spirits bounding.

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It is not because you are old, but because you have not given intelligent attention to these organic muscles. And not one in ten thousand does, or even knows how. And more, many men are actually diminishing their stock of vitality by subjecting their organic muscles daily to a species of over-violent work which they really believe to be *exercise*.

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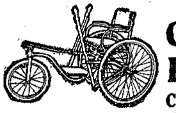

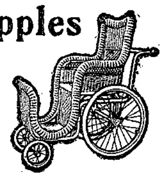

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WHEN ROOSEVELT TOOK TO A TREE

There is a guide in Uvalde, Texas, who is sure that, altho Mr. Roosevelt may have found larger game in Africa, he has found none more fearless than the javelin, or wild boar of Texas. The guide, Jose Villegas, recently told a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* how a drove of about twenty javelins once made him and Mr. Roosevelt shin up mesquite trees as fast as they could climb and kept them there perched more than four hours. It happened when Mr. Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner. This is the story:

When Mr. Roosevelt came to Uvalde and was brought down to the ranch where I was working, he was unknown to the people of this section. I had never heard of him before, and when I first cast my eyes upon him, I sized him up for one of the Eastern tenderfoots who did not know a chap from a chaparral. In this mesquite-covered country a guide is necessary for any visitor, even if they come from an adjoining county. I soon saw that Roosevelt knew a heap about the ranch business.

He could size up a cow as good as I could, and he slung some of the old-time cow-outfit talk at me that put me next to the fact that he was no tenderfoot.

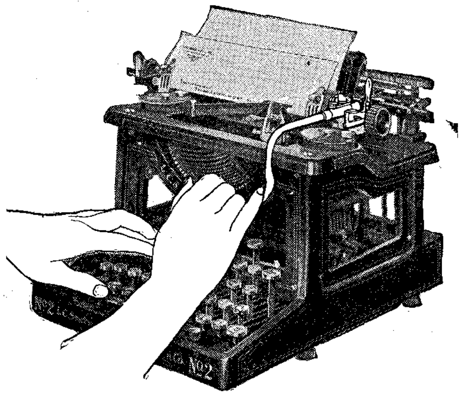
"Where did you learn the ranch business?" I asked.

"Up in the Northwest," he replied.

That was as much as I could get out of him as to his previous life. He could ride like a veteran. Just for the fun of it, we gave him a broncho at the ranch that had occasional bad bucking-spells. I'll be dad-blamed if he didn't sit in the saddle as careless as if he was riding in a buckboard, while the old broncho jumped up and down and sideways in an effort to throw him off. Finally Roosevelt took off his big sombrero and slapped it over the broncho's head a few times, telling the horse to quit his foolishness.

"Boys, I am down here to shoot a few javelins," he told us. "I don't care about killing a deer or anything else. Just show me where I can get a whack at the javelins and I will be satisfied."

It was no trouble to find plenty of javelins on the ranch. They are there to this day in great numbers, and mighty few hunters are brave enough to tackle a drove of



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them. I don't believe there was ever anything that wore skin or hair that a javelin boar was afraid to attack. They don't know what it is to make a retreat.

They are the real lords of the chaparral. They run in droves of 10 to 50. They are really the wild musk-hog, but are different from the animals of that name that are found in Arizona and New Mexico. I understand that the javelins of the type found in Southwest Texas do not exist anywhere else upon this continent. They are about the size of an ordinary hog.

Well, to go back to my story about Roosevelt, I led the way down toward the Nueces river-bottom, where lots of live-oak and other trees of larger growth formed an ideal habitat for the javelins. Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon dismounting and continuing his way on foot.

I told him how dangerous it would be; but he finally had his way about it, and we left our horses tied to a mesquite-tree and went on foot through the forest-covered bottoms. We had gone some distance, when I heard the grunt of a javelin. Roosevelt heard it too, and we proceeded cautiously toward the spot whence the sound came. In a couple of hundred yards we came to a small clearing, and in the center of it we could see a drove of about thirty javelins, contentedly eating mast that had fallen from the live-oak trees.

It was as dangerous a lot of the animals as I had ever seen in one bunch. Most of them had long tusks protruding from their mouths. Nearly one-half of them were giant boars. I knew that it would mean a lively scrap if we fired into that drove, and I was slipping up to Roosevelt to tell him not to shoot, when he ups with his rifle and lets go. The bullet brought down one of the big boars, but instead of frightening off his companions, it enraged every one of them beyond description. Instantly the whole drove saw us and started toward us in a solid charge.

I was about 10 feet from Roosevelt. I made a break for a tree about 20 feet away, yelling to Roosevelt to climb the first tree that he could get to. Instead of doing as I told him, he stood there and fired shot after shot into the drove of javelins as they came toward him. The animals are hard to kill. It is an old saying that one of them will carry his weight in lead before he gives up the ghost.

I dropt my gun as I climbed into the tree, and a moment later a bunch of the enraged animals were snarling around the trunk under me, making it impossible for me to recover the weapon. Roosevelt by this time had emptied the chambers of his rifle and was rapidly backing toward a mesquite-tree. The wild boars were cutting at him with their tusks, and he was fighting them off with the butt end of his rifle.

Finally he reached a position under an overhanging limb, and reaching up, he grabbed it, and quickly swung himself into the tree. As his legs left the ground one of the boars tore the leather of his boot into strips. There we were, both of us treed, and no guns or other weapons to kill the javelins that had us surrounded.

Mr. Roosevelt, like myself, had been forced to drop his rifle when he sprang into the tree. He looked over at me and grinned in a sheepish sort of way. The javelins tore at the trunks of the trees with their sharp tusks, and it looked for a time as if the

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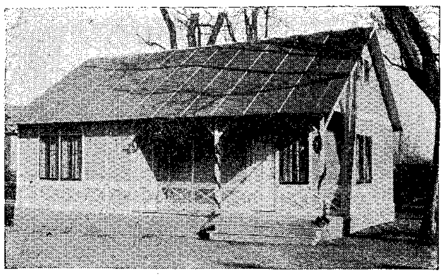

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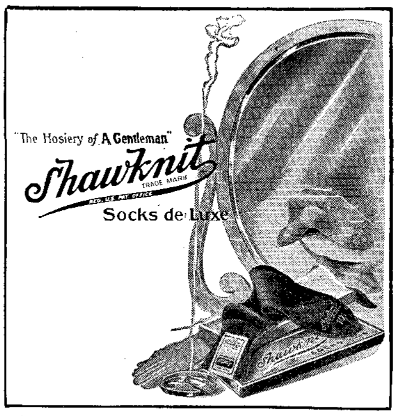

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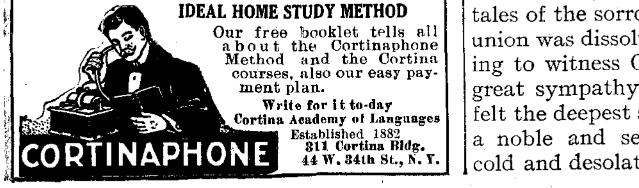

small one that Mr. Roosevelt occupied would be cut down by the animals. The time passed slowly, and the beasts showed no signs of moving off. Mr. Roosevelt and I discust the situation from every possible standpoint, and finally reached the conclusion that we would have to remain in the trees until the javelins left the spot.

It was more than three hours after our encounter with the javelins before they began to get tired of their vigil. They began to leave in little bunches, and at the end of the fourth hour only one big boar was left. He was on guard under Mr. Roosevelt. When I thought the remainder of the animals had had time to get off a good distance in the chaparral, I quietly slid down from my perch, and hurriedly picking up my rifle fired two shots into the body of the boar, killing the animal. Mr. Roosevelt climbed down, and we hurried through the brush to our horses.

After this experience Mr. Roosevelt was well satisfied to do his javelin-shooting from the back of his horse during the remainder of his stay.

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Oang Sze, the son of the Governor of Saka-Dzong in Tibet, was well-nigh prostrated with grief when a member of Sven Hedin's caravan shot a wild goose. This Tibetan representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and perhaps the Audubon Society, too, could not see how the servant of the great traveler could be so cruel. In his book "Trans-Himalaya," Sven Hedin goes on to tell of this display of real sensibility:

> "You are right," I answered. "I am myself sorry for the wild geese. But you must remember that we are travelers, and dependent for our livelihood on what the country yields. Often the chase and fishing are our only resources."
>
> "In this district you have plenty of sheep."
>
> "Is it not just as wrong to kill sheep and eat their flesh?"
>
> "No!" he exclaimed, with passionate decision. "That is quite another matter. You will surely not compare sheep to wild geese. There is as much difference between them as between sheep and human beings. For, like human beings, the wild geese marry and have families. And if you sever such a union by a thoughtless shot, you cause sorrow and misery.
>
> "The goose which has just been bereaved of her mate will seek him fruitlessly by day and night, and will never leave the place where he has been murdered. Her life will be empty and forlorn, and she will never enter upon a new union, but will remain a widow, and will soon die of grief. A woman cannot mourn more deeply than she will, and the man who has caused such sorrow draws down a punishment on himself."
>
> I had heard in the Lob country similar tales of the sorrow of the swans when their union was dissolved by death. It was moving to witness Oang Sze's tenderness and great sympathy for the wild geese, and I felt the deepest sympathy for him. Many a noble and sensitive heart beats in the cold and desolate valleys of Tibet.

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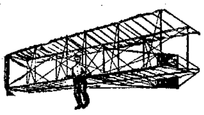

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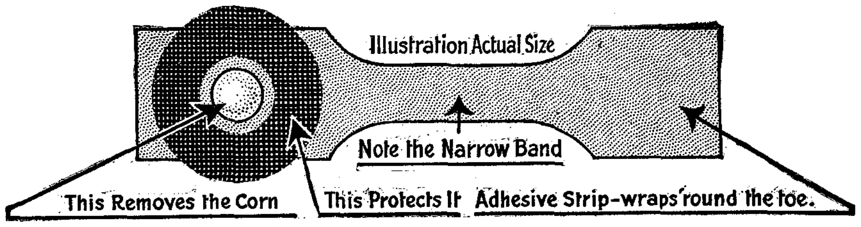

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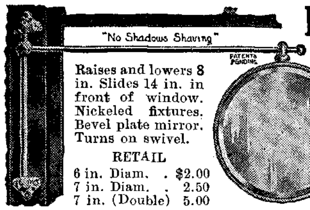

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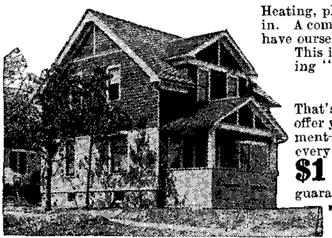

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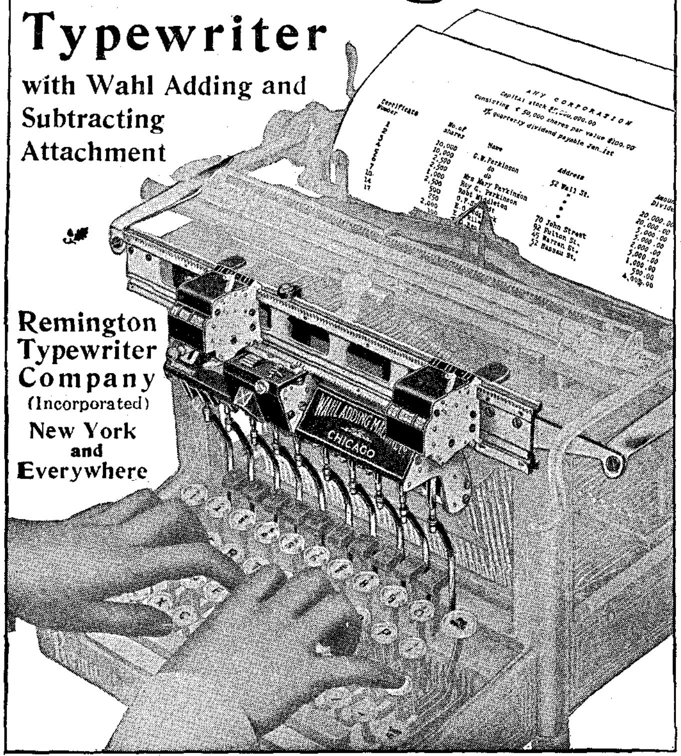

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Without a word Hank started across the road and was gone some time.

"Waal," Steve said when Hank returned, "d'ye give up?"

"Heck!" Hank replied, with supreme disgust. "He's a professional."—*Success.*

Making the Foreigner Pay.—"Yes, Mrs. Snoggs, I 'oped as 'ow they would get Tariff Reform and make the foreigner pay, as we've got one in our top-floor back and I ain't 'ad nothink of him for six weeks now."—*London Tatler.*

The Apostrophe and the Budget.—THE BISHOPS—"The Lord's will be done."

THE LORDS—"The Lords' will be done."

THE PEOPLE—"The Lords will be done."—*Life.*

An Unkined Postoffice.—The burly farmer strode anxiously into the post-office.

"Have you got any letter for Mike Howe?" he asked.

The new postmaster looked him up and down.

"For—who?" he snapt.

"Mike Howe!" repeated the farmer.

The postmaster turned aside.

"I don't understand," he returned stiffly.

"Don't understand!" roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked if you've got any letter for Mike Howe!"

"Well, I haven't!" snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I got a letter for anybody else's cow! Get out!"—*London Answers.*

Nothing Lost.—A certain British officer was relating the story of one of General Buller's retreats.

"Buller," he said, "was splendid. He retired without losing a man, or a flag, or a gun."

"So I've heard," said one of the company, "or a minute."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Rising Market.—"I saw you kiss sister last night."

"Did you, Bobby? Here's a quarter for you."

"Thanks. And then I saw you kiss the maid in the hall."

"Great Scott! Here's five dollars!"—*Life*.

The Worst Part.—"Have Mr. and Mrs. Squinchley compromised their matrimonial troubles yet?"

"Not quite. They agreed readily enough as to which one was to have the custody of the children, but they don't seem to be able to decide which is to have the choice of the automobiles."—*Chicago Tribune*.

What They Did to the Pole.—PROFESSOR—"Jones, will you differentiate between the words 'discover' and 'invent'?"

JONES—"Well—er—Peary discovered the Pole, and Cook invented it."—*Dartmouth Jack-o-Lantern*.

Might Wait for a Rise.—BORE—"That impertinent fellow Brown offered me a hundred pounds to resign my membership of the club. What would you advise me to do?"

JOLLYBOY—"Hang on a bit—you'll get more!!"—*Toronto Saturday Night*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 9.—In an address at Ponce, Porto Rico, W. J. Bryan defends the attitude of the Taft administration against attacks from leaders of the radical element.

April 10.—While Premier Briand of France is speaking at St. Chamond, bricks are thrown and pistols fired; a riot follows the address.

About 120,000 Socialists hold a peaceful demonstration in Berlin in favor of suffrage reform.

April 11.—Gifford Pinchot spends the day with ex-President Roosevelt at Porto Maurizio, Italy.

April 12.—The Fairbanks expedition announce that the summit of Mt. McKinley was reached without any trace of Dr. Cook's records being found.

April 14.—Premier Asquith's veto resolutions pass the British House of Commons.

A series of earthquakes in Costa Rica do great damage.

Ex-President Roosevelt visits Venice.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 8.—The House passed the Administration's naval program.

April 9.—At a dinner of Republican clubs, President Taft urges all Republicans to stand together and to carry out the Administration's legislative program.

April 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission publishes a decision requiring the Pullman Company to charge less for upper berths than for lower ones.

April 11.—The United States Supreme Court announces that there will be a rehearing of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

April 12.—In a speech in the Senate, Mr. La Follette attacks the Administration Railroad Bill and Attorney-General Wickersham.

April 13.—Many prominent Democrats speak, and a letter from Mr. Bryan is read at a Jefferson Day dinner.

April 14.—President Taft speaks at the convention of the Woman Suffrage Association.

GENERAL

April 9.—Speaking in Chicago, Attorney-General Wickersham upholds the Administration and attacks the "insurgents."

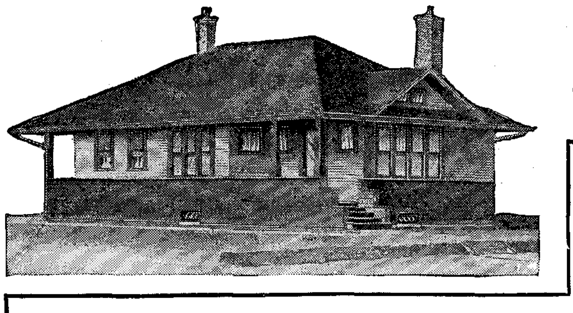
April 11.—Governor Hughes sends to the New York Legislature a message urging a thorough investigation of charges of corruption in that body.

April 12.—Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale University, dies in Englewood, N. J.

April 13.—Governor Patterson of Tennessee pardons Col. Duncan B. Cooper, convicted of the murder of ex-Senator Carmack.

April 14.—The United States Steel Corporation announces an increase of pay for 225,000 men.

April 15.—The work of enumerating for the Census of 1910 begins.



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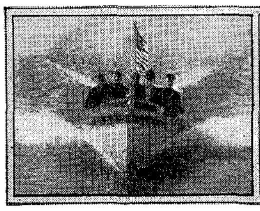

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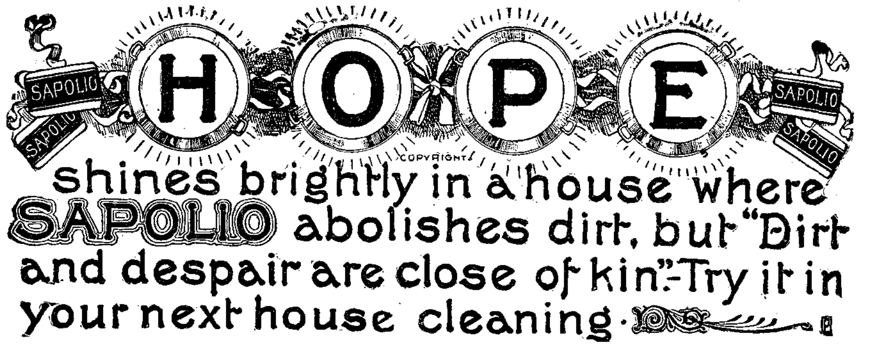
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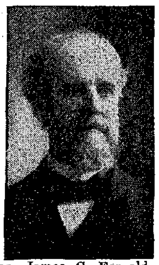

The author, James C. Fernald, L.H.D., Synonym Editor of the Standard Dictionary

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"Brooklyn," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"According to grammar, not to usage, is it incorrect to use the conjunction 'and' repeatedly in a sentence?"

This does not come within the province of grammar, but is a point in rhetoric. G. P. Quackenbos's "Rhetoric" states as follows on the subject: "The too frequent use of *and* must be avoided. Not only when employed to introduce a sentence, but also when often repeated during its progress, this conjunction greatly enfeebles style."

"A. G.," Louisville, Ky.—(1) "Is it correct to abbreviate 'avenue' *ave.*, and should a capital letter be used for avenue and street? (2) Should the abbreviation for the word 'saint' be written *S.* or *St.*, and the plural form *SS.* or *Sts.?* (3) Should *a.m.* and *p.m.* be written with capitals?"

(1) Either of the two abbreviations *Av.* or *Ave.* is correct. As the words "street" and "avenue" become parts of the proper nouns when applied to specific places, they should both begin with a capital letter.

(2) The abbreviations *S.* and *SS.* are recognized for the singular and plural forms of the word "Saint," but only the singular form in *St.* is correct. *Sts.* for the plural is not recorded in the dictionaries. The forms referred to may be found on page 2414 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

(3) The STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes only the use of capitals in connection with these two abbreviations. Usage is somewhat divided on this point, however, and there is some authority for the other form.

"W. K.," Montclair, N. J.—(1) "Is it good English to use the word 'same' in the following connection: 'We send the book on approval. If *same* is satisfactory, please remit the price'? (2) Kindly give your opinion as to the expression 'data *is*,' and the omission of the definite article 'the' before nouns, when good construction would seem to require its use."

(1) The word "same" as an equivalent of a personal pronoun is not good literary usage, altho it is not condemned in commercial or legal terminology if used with reference to things. The sentence submitted illustrates the use of the term in its commercial connection.

(2) There is no authority for the use of a singular verb in connection with the plural noun "data." This plural form of the term could not be considered a collective noun, as the word has a specific singular form and meaning, and hence the verb must assume the plural form in agreement with its subject.

Bullions' "English Grammar" states, in reference to the use of the definite article, that, "when several nouns are connected in the same construction, the article is commonly exprest with the first, and understood to the rest; but when emphasis . . . is required, the article is prefixed." There are numerous rules governing the special uses of the article "the," showing that in many instances its omission is incorrect. The rule here quoted is general in its application.

"A. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the singular or the plural form of the verb correct in the following sentence, '*The share of the savings to which the company would be entitled is* (or *are*) . . . *dollars*'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2372, col. 2) states in regard to this point that "a singular subject takes a singular verb, even when that subject is followed by a dependent plural; as, 'A great quantity of fossil remains *was* found.'" In the sentence submitted, the subject of the verb is "share," and hence the verb should be singular in form. The fact that the plural noun "dollars" follows the verb does not affect the agreement between subject and verb.

"P. A. B.," Minier, Ill.—"Is it grammatically correct to say, 'The Methodist and the Baptist church,' or must the word 'church' be used in the plural?"

The repetition of the definite article "the" in instances of this kind is sufficient evidence of the plurality of the noun following, and the noun may therefore be singular in form. There are two methods, however, of denoting the plural meaning of the noun, and either of the two following constructions is correct: "*The* Methodist and *the* Baptist church," or, "The Methodist and Baptist *churches*."

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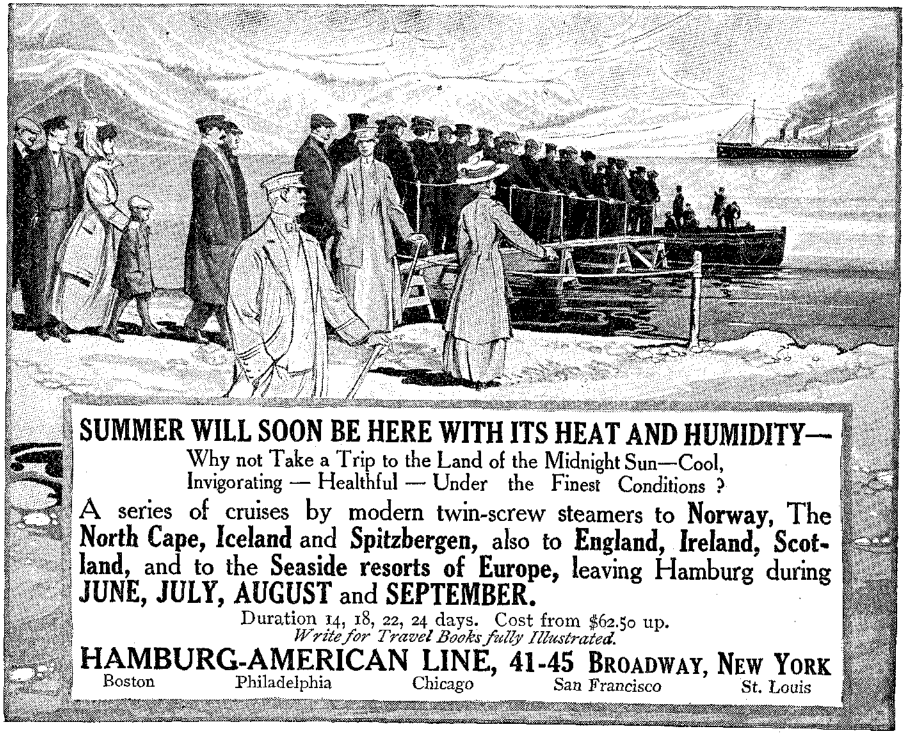
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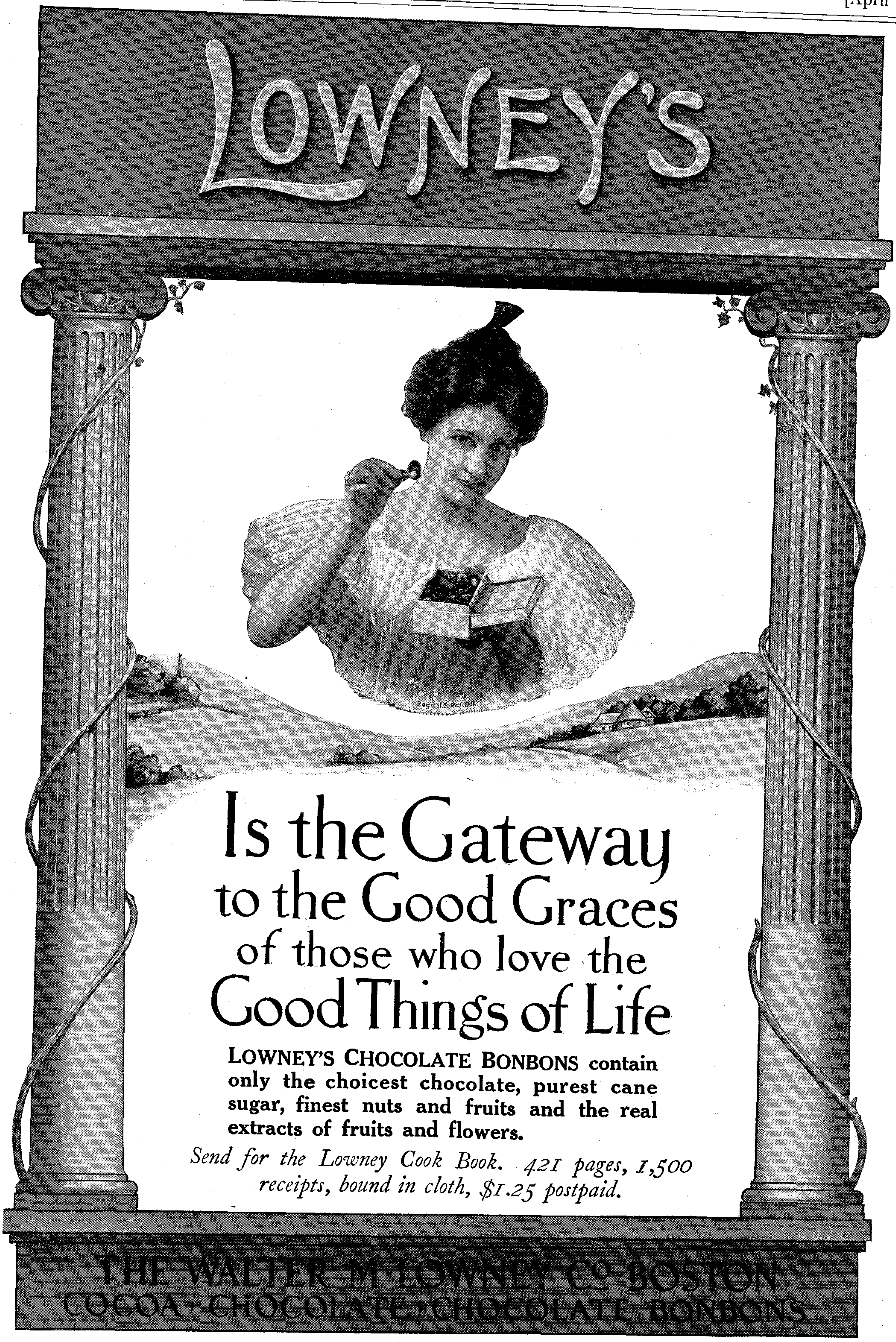

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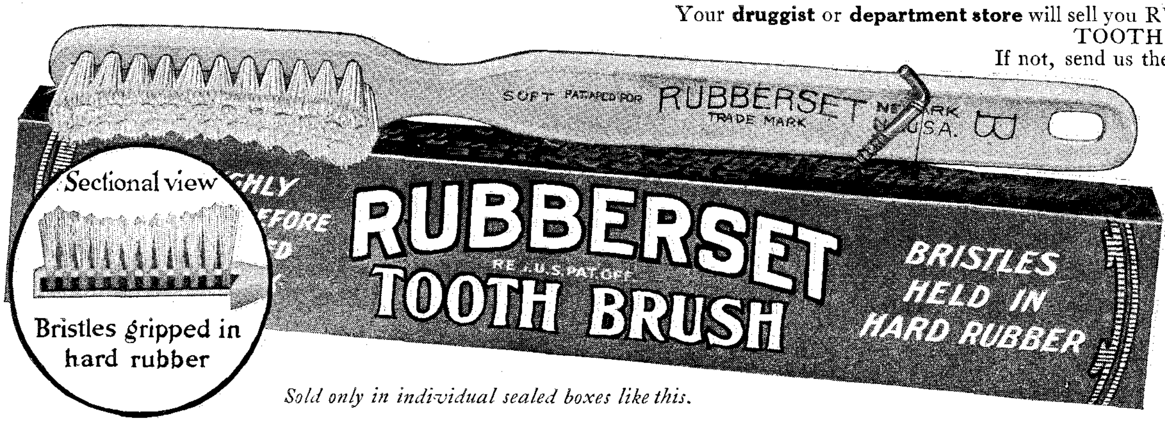

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